

Historic, Archive Document

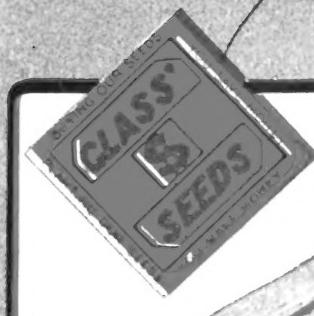
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Gls 62.61

LIBRARY,
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

GLASS'

GARDEN GUIDE



HEMAN GLASS SEED CO.

LAKEVIEW SEED FARM,

1903

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

TO OUR PATRONS.



We give on this page a half-tone likeness of our President, Heman Glass, who established the seed business twenty-four years ago, and is still actively engaged in its management.

We believe it will be a satisfaction to our friends, who have bought seeds of Mr. Glass for many years, to look into the face of the man they have been dealing with. It will at least be a satisfaction to us to make ourselves better known to our customers, many of whom have become old friends.

In connection with the seed business, Mr. Glass has been engaged in Market Gardening on Lakeview Seed Farm, where he now lives, for the past thirty-five years. His long experience in gardening has given him a practical knowledge of the wants of gardeners and of the importance of GOOD SEED in their business. His seed business grew out of his necessities. Finding it difficult to procure seeds that were always reliable, he commenced raising seed for his own use, and having a surplus, supplied his neighboring gardeners. From that beginning we are now supplying

gardeners and farmers in many states with seeds that we find reliable and profitable in our own gardening business.

We shall give our best efforts to carry out the purpose of the founder of the business; that is, to make **Glass' Seeds a standard of excellence**, and give to our customers seeds that are reliable and can be depended on to give good results, and make the year a profitable one to all who use them.

Some Seeds Scarce—Owing to the unusually wet season last year, some seeds are quite scarce. A large grower says: "Of all cucumbers and muskmelons, many squashes, and most varieties of peas and beans, there is not half enough seed in sight to supply the usual demand." Early orders will be first filled.

All Our Seeds Tested—We make personally a test of all our seeds, and exercise constant care to have them FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT; and the fact that our customers remain with us year after year is good evidence that our seeds are what we represent them to be.

Seeds by Mail, Prepaid—At the prices given in this Catalogue, seeds by the PACKET, OUNCE AND POUND will be sent BY MAIL, PREPAID, but the price PER QUART DOES NOT INCLUDE THE POSTAGE. Seeds by the QUART will not be sent by mail unless 12 CENTS PER QUART is added to the prices given, for postage. When the amount of the order is over four pounds or two quarts it can in most cases be sent cheaper by express than by mail.

Seeds by Express or Freight—Customers ordering seeds sent by express or freight may DEDUCT 8 CENTS PER POUND from the price of seeds quoted by the pound. We get a special rate on our seeds when sent by express, which gives us a rate nearly as cheap as by freight for small quantities. Be sure to give your express or freight office WHEN DIFFERENT FROM YOUR POST-OFFICE.

Our Guarantee—1st. That the money sent to us for seeds shall reach us when sent as directed below. 2d. That seeds sent to our customers, by mail or express shall reach them safely. We give no warranty, express or implied, as to any matter concerning the seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. But if the seeds should not prove as represented we will refund the money paid for them.

How to Send Money—All sums of \$1.00 and over may be sent at our risk and expense by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft on New York, or Cash in a Registered Letter. If you send a check on your local bank, please add 10 cents, the cost of collecting. Sums of less than \$1.00 may be sent in stamps without registering the letter. But customers in Canada will please not send stamps as we cannot use them.

When you send your order do not forget to sign your Name, Post-Office, County and State, and KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER.

Address,

January 1, 1903.

Union and Advertiser Press, Rochester, N. Y.

HEMAN GLASS SEED CO.,

Barnards, Rochester, N. Y.

OUR GREAT COUPON OFFER

SEEDS IN PACKETS AT HALF PRICE

as advertised in agricultural papers. We offer all **Seeds in Packets**, both vegetable and flower, at **one-half the catalogue price**. Make out your list of seeds **in packets**, any number, and send us **one-half** of the catalogue price together with the coupon in the upper right hand corner of this page, and the seeds will be sent to you by mail **prepaid**.

We are not offering a cheaper grade of seeds. We have but one grade—**the best**. The packets offered above are from our regular stock, put up **fresh every year**, and contain more seeds than are usually put into packets.

We make this liberal offer to introduce "Glass' Seeds" to those who have not tried them. We find that when we have once secured customers, they stay with us.

 By catalogue prices we mean the prices in the body of the catalogue and not the special prices for collections and special offers of Sweet Peas.

A COLLECTION AT HALF PRICE.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the different varieties of vegetables, or who have not the time to make a selection for themselves, we have prepared

A Collection of 25 Packets for 75 Cents.

which is **less than one-half the catalogue price** of the seeds. They are the best varieties, such as we plant for our own use.

1	Henderson's Bush Lima Bean	—The earliest of the Bush Limas.....	\$ 10
2	German Prolific Wax Bean	—A very fine Wax Bean. None better.....	10
3	New Eclipse Beet	—A general favorite with gardeners.....	05
4	Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage	—The best summer cabbage.....	05
5	Danish Ballhead Cabbage	—A standard, and one of the best for winter.....	05
6	Half-Long Scarlet Nantes Carrot	—A fine carrot for culinary purposes.....	05
7	Golden Self-Blanching Celery	—A fine self-blanching celery, easily raised.....	15
8	Crosby's Early Sugar Corn	—The earliest real good Sweet Corn.....	08
9	Stowell's Evergreen Corn	—The old favorite for late corn.....	08
10	White Spine Cucumber	—Early, and the best for table use.....	05
11	Hanson's Cabbage Head Lettuce	—Forms good heads, is slightly curly, and runs to seed slowly.....	05
12	Paul Rose Musk Melon	—An early medium-sized melon, and very productive: yellow flesh.....	05
13	Ice Cream Watermelon	—The earliest and best watermelon at the North.....	05
14	Prizetaker Onion	—The best of the yellow onions.....	05
15	Hollow Crown Parsnip	—Grown everywhere.....	05
16	Premium Gem Pea	—A dwarf pea of great excellence.....	10
17	Long Island Mammoth Pea	—A great favorite and very productive.....	10
18	Early Scarlet White-Tipped Radish	—A fine radish for early spring use.....	05
19	Long Scarlet Radish	—The best summer radish.....	05
20	White French Salsify	—The Vegetable Oyster so much prized for soups.....	05
21	Summer Crookneck Squash	—The best Summer Squash.....	05
22	The Hubbard Squash	—The standard everywhere for winter use.....	05
23	Early Ruby Tomato	—The earliest of all tomatoes.....	05
24	Livingstone's Beauty	—A fine tomato for second or main crop.....	05
25	Purple-Top Strap-Leaved Turnip	—The turnip everywhere grown.....	05

Catalogue Price, \$1.61

Send us 75 cents and the above collection will be sent to you by mail prepaid

Name _____

Please cut out this coupon on the dotted line. Send it with your order and it will be accepted for **1-2 of the amount** of the seeds ordered in **packets**.





MEXICAN CHESTNUT.

Last year we introduced our Mexican Chestnut tree, a photograph of which appears above, with such success that our stock of trees was soon exhausted. It is probably the only tree of the kind in the State of New York. For the past fifteen years it has yielded annually from 2 to 4 bushels of chestnuts, which have sold for eight and ten dollars a bushel. The chestnuts are about **three times the size of the common chestnut** and are sweet and delicious. The origin of the tree is this: A former owner of Lakeview Seed Farm, Lyman B. Langworthy, had a son in the Mexican war, who sent home to his father some native Mexican chestnuts. Mr. Langworthy planted the chestnuts and this tree was grown from one of them. Besides being a profitable tree it is very ornamental. In the hot days of mid-summer our two families find its ample shade the coolest resort on the lawn. It is our out-door camping place when the summer-heat makes other places uncomfortable.

We again have a number of good stocky trees which can be sent by mail to those of our customers who would appreciate so valuable a novelty.

Price 75 Cents each, by mail prepaid. Roots carefully packed in moss.

FLOWER SEEDS AT HALF PRICE CHOICE COLLECTIONS FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Any of the following collections will be sent by mail, **prepaid**, for the small sum of 25 cents.

Collection No. 1.

mixed.

Collection No. 2.

Nasturtiums, climbing; Petunia, Phlox, Portulaca and Verbena.

Collection No. 3.

Shirley Poppy and three Sweet Peas; Emily Henderson, white, Katharine Tracy, pink, and one packet mixed colors.

Collection No. 4.

Five of the most beautiful Asters; White Branching, Crimson Branching, Queen of the Market, rose, The Bride, white and pink, Truffaut's Paeony Flowered.

Six Packets of the most popular flowers for massing in beds, which make the largest and best display for the least money and labor. Nasturtiums, dwarf; Nasturtiums, climbing; Petunia, Phlox, Portulaca and Verbena.

Ten Packets of beautiful annuals, found in nearly every flower garden: Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Castor Bean, Mignonette, Nasturtiums, dwarf; Chinese Pinks, Shirley Poppy and three Sweet Peas; Emily Henderson, white, Katharine Tracy, pink, and one packet mixed colors.

Any two Roses of your own selection from the list on page 46.



WE WILL SEND THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS

IN SWEET PEAS BY MAIL PREPAID

For 20 cents—10 packets of Sweet Peas, of your own selection from the list on page 45.

For 30 cents—5 packets and 5 ounces of Sweet Peas of your own selection from the list on page 45.

For 40 cents—10 ounces of Sweet Peas of your own selection from the list on page 45.

For 30 Cents—One pound of choice mixed Sweet Peas and two packets of any variety in the list on page 45, prepaid; or for 18 cents, one-half pound and two packets, your own selection, prepaid.

WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.

JONES' STRINGLESS WAX.



A Round Podded, White Seeded Variety of Recent Introduction.

The Jones' Stringless Wax is wonderfully productive of uniformly well shaped and handsome pods. The plant is exceedingly hardy and rust-proof. It matures the long, round, fleshy, stringless pods, very early and in great quantity. The bean is a white bean about the size of the Pea Medium, and ripens earlier than other white beans. and, for that reason, will be valuable for the farm as well as the garden.

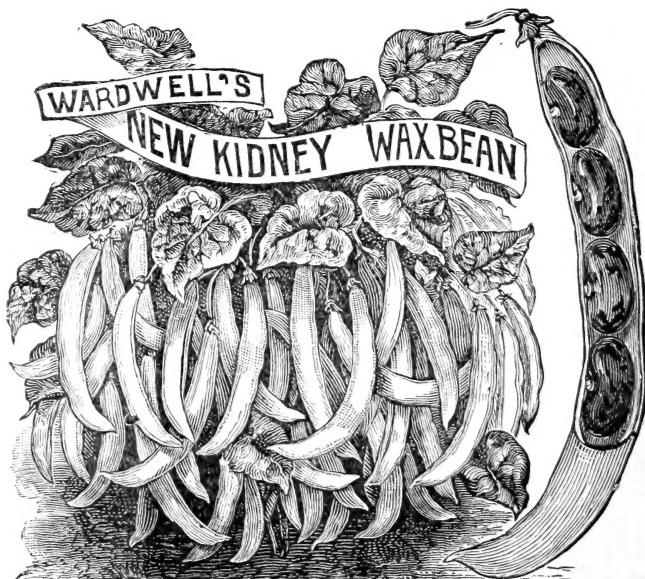
Pkt. 10c., pt. 18c., qt. 30c.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.

The Old Reliable Market Bean.

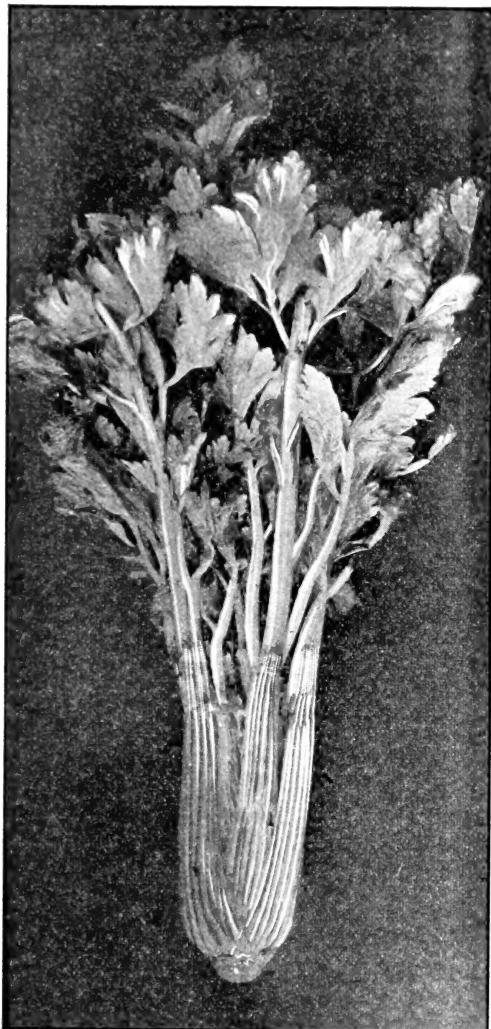
This bean is so well known that a description seems unnecessary. Its excellent qualities make it always a leader as a market or home garden bean. It is a great producer of handsome, waxy pods of a delicious flavor. The pods are long, flat, almost straight and exceedingly brittle. The beans are kidney shaped, white, with spots of purplish red near the eye. Many new beans have been introduced but none of them surpass the Wardwell for the market garden.

Price, pkt. 10c., pt. 18c., qt. 30c.



WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.

THE cut shown is from a photograph of a sample of our Golden Self Blanching or Paris Golden Celery, grown in our fields the past season. We cannot say too much in favor of this celery.

IT IS ALL IMPORTED SEED.

We obtain it one year ahead and test it in the field for quality before offering it for sale. The seed we offer for sale this year was tested on our farm the past season and the celery was all firm and solid. A neighbor whose land adjoins ours bought seed of another seedsman, and his celery was at least $\frac{1}{3}$ soft and worthless, while ours grown from our own seed did not have a soft or hollow stalk in it.

Mr. Marsh Whipple, one of the large Celery growers of Irondequoit had a sample of our present stock of seed the past season and grew it beside our tested seed of the previous year, and he says he found it better even than the older seed, the plants being stronger and more stocky.

This is high praise for our present stock of seed, for our seed of the past five years has been of the first quality, strong, solid and free from soft celery. A celery grower in Florida says of it in a letter recently received: "We grew in 1901, nine acres of celery, all grown from seed purchased of you and wish to say that we did not find a single hollow plant." We furnish this seed to the largest growers of celery in this and other states, and we send it out with the utmost confidence that there is no better seed in the country.

Price 1b. \$5.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; oz. 55c; pkt. 15c.

Additional Testimonials.

December 11, 1902.

"Can you let me have 3 lbs. of celery seed from the same lot that I had the 3 lbs. from last year, as I think that is good enough. If you have much of that seed on hand I think there are some other parties here that would be glad to get some."

Yours respectfully,

C. K. WILBUR, Avon.

July 19, 1902.

"I shall be glad if you will hold for me 5 lbs. of your Golden Self-Blanching Celery Seed. The past season, as usual, I found your seed most excellent."

Yours truly, HAROLD C. CLARKSON, Florida.

"I must say, I like your seed better than any I have tried, and I have planted seed from all the good seedsmen I know."

AMASA MARTIN.

WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.



PHOTOGRAPH OF OUR STOCK.—SECTIONAL VIEW ON PAGE 18.

DANISH BALLHEAD.

Self-blanching Celery and Danish Ballhead Cabbage are two of our specialties, and we spare no pains to have *the best seed of both that can be obtained*. It is a matter of pride with us that we have supplied the most critical growers of Celery and Cabbage with seed that has been highly satisfactory, as abundant testimonials will prove.

We grow on Lakeview Seed Farm large crops of both for the market, and we know what we are talking about when we talk about Celery and Cabbage. We do not get our knowledge second hand, but from our own experience.

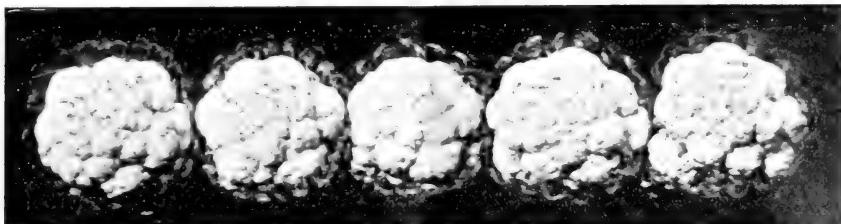
OUR DANISH BALLHEAD CABBAGE SEED is the old standard stock seed we have sold for the past five years. We give at the top of this page, a photograph of sample head taken from our last season's crop.

We grew a part of our crop from our *Standard Stock* and part of it from *Seed Imported* by us from Denmark last season. Both grew remarkably uniform in plant and head. The only perceptible difference was that the stem of the imported stock was somewhat longer and the head slightly more cannon ball shape, but both were very solid and heavy cabbages.

From our experience we think the standard seed will grow slightly more tons to the acre than the imported seed. Danish Ballhead standard stock, per lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; oz. 25c.; pkt. 10c. Imported seed, per lb. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.; oz. 30c.; pkt. 10c.

HOLLANDER CABBAGE—Our Hollander type of Danish Cabbage is fully up to the highest standard, and some of our customers prefer it to the Danish Ballhead. As a shipping cabbage it cannot be excelled, the heads being round and solid, with no waste leaves to fall away in the handling. Price, per lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; oz. 20c.; pkt. 10c.

WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.

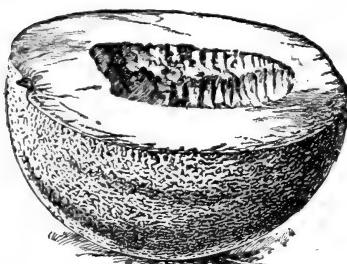


GLASS' DANISH SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

We have been growing Cauliflower for the past 30 years, have tried over 30 different varieties and have found none of them superior to our Danish Snowball. This seed is raised for us in Denmark, and is said to be from the same seed stock as the cauliflower known as Henderson's Snowball. Every plant produces a good, sizeable, solid head, unusually free from the ingrowing green leaves in the head. The picture herewith is reproduced from a photograph of heads ready for market, which were grown on Lakeview Seed Farm. Price: Packet 25 cents, ounce \$2.50.

ROCKY FORD, OR NETTED GEM MELON.

The Rocky Ford Melon is the great market melon of Chicago. It is grown in Colorado and Wyoming and shipped east by the train load. No other melon is so popular in the western cities. It is not a large melon, but makes up in quality what it lacks in size. It is the queen of the green flesh melons. It is oval, slightly ribbed and densely netted. The flesh is thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. It is a delicious melon for the table.

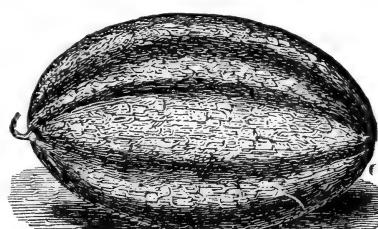


ROCKY FORD.

Price: Packet 5 cents, ounce 10 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents, pound \$1.10.

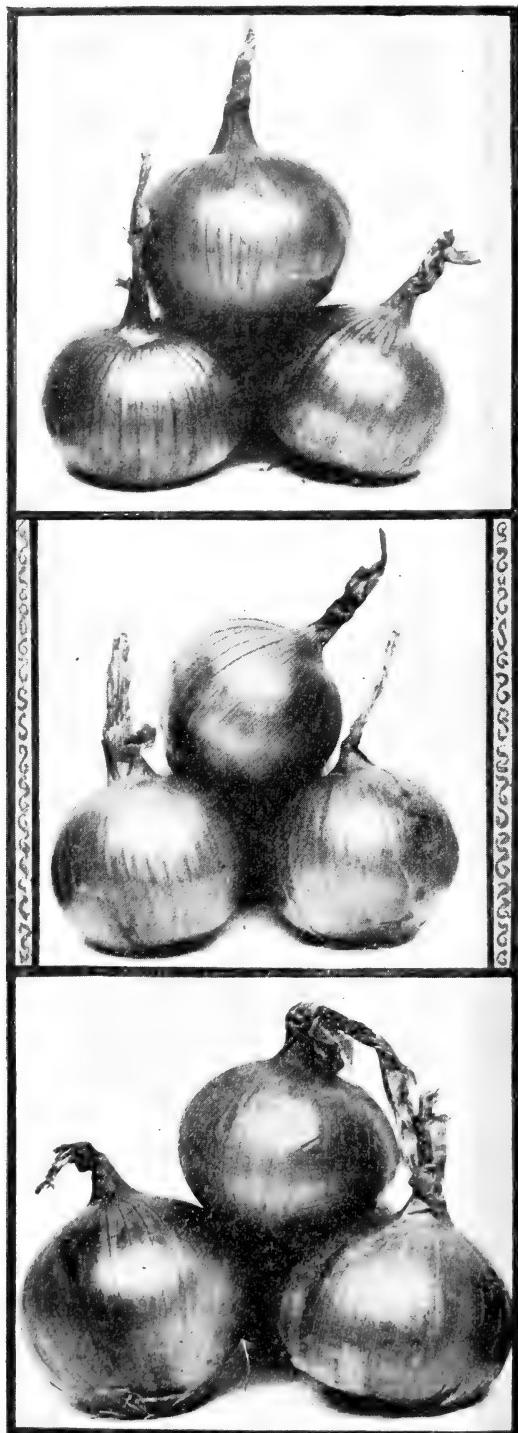
PAUL ROSE, OR PETOSKEY MUSK MELON.

Unsurpassed for quality among the yellow fleshed melons. The fruit is medium size, oval, about five inches in diameter. Flesh a rich orange, firm and solid and very sweet. It is remarkable for its thick flesh and the small cavity in the melon. Its firmness and superior quality make it one of the best for professional melon growers. Price: Packet 5 cents, ounce 10 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents, pound \$1.00.



PAUL ROSE, OR PETOSKEY.

WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.



THREE GREAT SHIPPING ONIONS.

After repeated trials and careful observation we have selected these three onions as the most suitable of all the yellow Danvers type for large growers.

The cuts shown are from Photographs of our stock grown last year.

While there is considerable difference in the shape and character of the different sorts, they all have qualities which make them desirable for those wishing a profitable onion.

Connecticut Globe Danvers.

This seed is grown for us in Connecticut from selected stock. The onions are uniformly globe shape with small necks and ripen down exceedingly dry and solid and are consequently well adapted for long keeping.

Price, Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.;
lb. \$1.40.

Ohio Yellow Globe.

For those who want a perfect globe shaped onion we recommend the Ohio. It is a perfect type of the Globe Danvers and an extra fine onion for those who grow for the market.

Price, Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.;
lb. \$1.30.

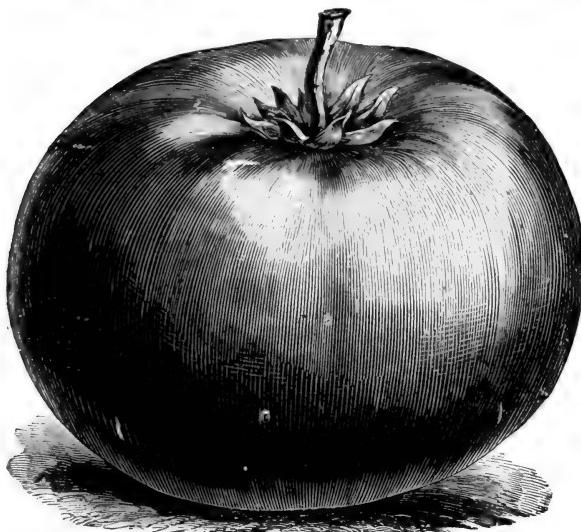
Southport Yellow Globe.

This seed is also grown for us in Connecticut. The onions are larger and will produce more bushels to the acre than any other of the Yellow Danvers type. Color orange yellow, vigorous growing top, small neck and cures down readily.

Price, Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.;
lb. \$1.50.

1 Connecticut Globe Danvers. 2 Ohio Yellow Globe. 3 Southport Yellow Globe.

WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.



SPARK'S

EARLIANA

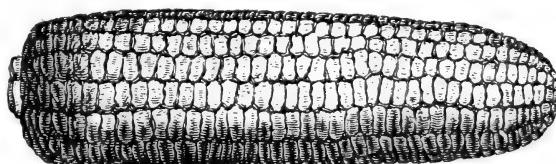
TOMATO..

This new early Tomato promises to take the place of all others. Never before has there been introduced a tomato which combines all of the good qualities that this one does. It is a week earlier than any other variety, perfect in form, and as large and smooth as the late varieties. It ripens to the stem a bright red color, does not crack, and is an unusually good keeper. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

DON'T FAIL TO GIVE THIS TOMATO A TRIAL.

KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT CORN

All gardeners should include this valuable variety in their list when selecting sweet corn. We have found it one of the most profitable sorts. Being the first large eared corn to ripen, it readily takes the place of the small-eared varieties on the market, and sells at a better price. It ripens with the Crosby and the ears are nearly as large as the Evergreen, averaging from 7 to 10 inches in length, with ten or more rows of large sugary grains. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.





TESTING CELERY ON LAKEVIEW SEED FARM.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOWING SEEDS.

It is not an easy matter to sow seeds in a way to insure their coming up. I have had experienced men sow the best of seed in such a way that there was no possibility of its coming up. One man sowed Onion Seed so shallow that a high, dry wind blew most of it out of the ground. Another planted Hubbard Squash during a dry time and neglected to *firm the soil over the seed*, and not one hill in twenty came up. I had the same field replanted with seed from the same bag, and the *seed tread in* and every hill grew. I could multiply such instances, but these are sufficient to show that it requires both knowledge and care to sow seed in a way that will insure a crop. Seeds must be sown shallow or deep, according to their size and ability to push up through the soil. Small seeds are very apt to be sown too deep. If small seeds, like Celery, Lettuce, etc., were sown as deep as Onion and Beet seed, very few would ever appear above the ground. Beet seed sown before a heavy rain is quite apt to fail unless the ground is raked over after the rain. If the ground becomes crusted over, even lightly, the probability is that the young shoots will not be able to push up through it. The remedy is to rake the ground over lightly with a steel rake.

Then seasons differ. What would be safe in one season might prove a failure in a season when the condition of the soil or of the atmosphere were different. When it is dry and hot, Cucumbers, Melons and Squashes may fail entirely *unless the soil is made firm over the seed* (see "Firming the Soil") and there is danger that all vine seed may rot if planted when the ground is cold and wet. This is especially true of Winter Squashes and Lima Beans. Some seeds are hardy and can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground and is dry enough to work, while others are tender and will rot if put in the ground before it becomes warm.

The following seeds may be safely sown early in the spring as soon as the ground becomes dry and settled, in this latitude (43 degrees) during the month of April:

Beet,	Cauliflower,	Onion,	Peas,
Cabbage,	Celery,	Parsley,	Spinach,
Carrot,	Lettuce,	Parsnip,	Turnip.

The following should not be sown until the ground has become dry and warm; thermometer in the shade averaging 60 degrees; in this latitude not before the middle of May:

Beans,	Egg Plant,	Peppers,	Sweet Corn,	Melons,
Pumpkins,	Cucumber,	Okra,	Squashes.	

Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plant should be started early in a hot-bed or in a box in the house.

One of the most essential and yet the most neglected thing in connection with seed-sowing is

FIRMING THE SOIL OVER THE SEED,

after sowing, if the soil is dry and warm. After sowing the seed, go over the rows with a roller or with the ball of the foot press down every inch of the soil in the drill where the seed has been sown. Then, with a rake, lightly level off the rows, and the operation is done. But this firming the soil must not be done unless the ground is dry and warm. When the soil is damp, and there is no danger of dry or heated air drying out the seed, there is no necessity of treading it in. In such case it is better not to do it. If a drought should follow after sowing the seed, and there is danger of the seed suffering from dry, hot air, the firming may be done a week or more after the seed has been sown.

MANURE! MANURE! MANURE!

A great orator was once asked what were the three most important things in successful oratory. His reply was, *action, action, action.* If asked what are the three most essential things in farming and gardening, I would say—*manure, manure, manure.* Every year I am more and more convinced we do not use enough. A poor crop only pays expenses, and oftentimes not that. It is only good crops that pay a profit.

The author of "Ten Acres Enough" says: "I consider the real office of the ground to be merely that of holding a plant in an erect position, while you feed the roots." To show what can be done by a liberal use of manure, he cites the case of a Jerseyman, who began upon a single acre of rented land, with a capital of fifty dollars, which was borrowed. He says: "This man regarded the soil as of no practical use, except to receive and hold manure. He soon obtained possession of a small farm on easy payments. In a few years he monopolized the contents of all the pig-pens in the city near which he resided, all that was produced by the slaughter-houses, all the lime from the gas works, all the spent bark from the tanneries, and every tub of night-soil which came from the water closets of a large population. He created a demand for manure so general, that the streets were traversed by men and boys with carts and handbarrows, who daily picked up the droppings of the numerous livestock which passed over the roads, and piled them snugly in fence corners, composting them with leaves and rubbish, knowing that the great manure king would take it all. In addition to all this, he purchased cargoes of marl, charcoal cinders from the pines, guano and sloop loads of manure from the city."

"His cash outlay for these fertilizers was of course enormous, but from the earliest to the latest period of the year he was constantly receiving large cash returns. His wagons have sometimes loaded an entire steamboat, sometimes an entire train upon the railroad. From his humble beginning of a single acre, he has gone on adding farm to farm, house to house, lot to lot, and is ever on hand to purchase more."

As to the kind of manure, use all the stable or barn-yard manure you can make or get. Nothing is better, or as good. Then use all the commercial fertilizers you can afford to buy, and you can afford more than you suppose. It is money well invested that will pay 100 per cent. in six months, and money paid out for manure and fertilizers frequently pays more than that. If you doubt it, try it.

USEFUL TABLES.

One acre of land contains 160 square rods; 4,840 square yards; 43,560 square feet. With these figures in mind any one can readily measure a plot of land he wishes to plant.

QUANTITY OF SEED FOR AN ACRE.

It is difficult to give a fixed amount of seed that should in all cases be sown on an acre of ground. As a rule, new ground requires more seed than old ground that has become firm and well pulverized by years of cultivation. It is also a safe rule to sow rather too thick than otherwise, for in that case the crop can be thinned; but if too little seed is sown it cannot be remedied.

Beans, Dwarf, in hills.....	1½ bu.	Parsnips, in drills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Beans, Pole, in hills.....	10 to 12 qts.	Peas, in drills.....	2 bu.
Beets, in drills.....	5 to 6 lbs.	Peas, broadcast.....	3 bu.
Cabbage, in beds, to transplant.....	.4 ozs.	Potatoes.....	8 to 12 bu.
Cabbage, in hills.....	½ lb.	Radish, in drills.....	6 to 8 lbs.
Carrots, in drills.....	1½ to 2 lbs.	Salsify, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Corn, in hills.....	.8 to 10 qts.	Spinach, in drills.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Corn, for soiling.....	½ to 1 bu.	Squash, bush varieties, in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Cucumber, in hills.....	1½ lbs.	Squash, running varieties, in hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Musk, in hills.....	1½ to 2 lbs.	Tomato, in beds, to transplant.....	3 to 4 ozs.
Melon, Water, in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.	Turnip, in drills.....	1¼ to 2 lbs.
Onions, in drills.....	4½ to 5 lbs.	Turnip, broadcast	2 to 3 lbs.

NUMBER OF PLANTS FROM AN OUNCE OF SEED.

Asparagus.....	500	Pepper.....	1000
Cabbage.....	3000	Tomato	1500
Cauliflower.....	3000	Thyme.....	5000
Celery.....	5000	Sage.....	1500
Egg Plant.....	1000	Rhubarb	500
Lettuce	3000	Turnip.....	4000

1
9
0
3

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Heman Glass Seed Co.

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS, ETC.

To assist our customers in selecting vegetables best adapted to their wants we give in the pages following brief descriptions of the different varieties. Short practical directions for their cultivation, drawn from a long experience are also given.

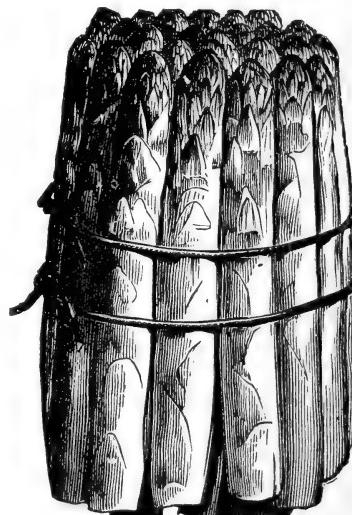
Remember, that the prices given in this Catalogue include the POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES on all seeds by the PACKET, OUNCE and POUND, and they will be sent to any part of the United States and Canada, by mail or express, CHARGES PREPAID. The price of seeds BY THE QUART DOES NOT INCLUDE THE POSTAGE. When seeds by the quart are ordered sent by mail 6 CENTS PER PINT AND 12 CENTS PER QUART must be added to the price given for postage on the seeds.

Half pounds at pound rates, pints at quart rates, four quarts at peck rates, half bushel at bushel rates. No half pints put up.

ASPARAGUS.

Packets 5 Cents.

The seed should be sown early in the spring in good strong soil. The plants, if good care is taken, will be ready to set in a permanent bed the following spring. Make trenches $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with a plough or spade, 8 inches deep, and set the plants in the bottom of trenches, 20 inches apart, and cover the roots lightly with earth. When the plants are a foot or more high, hoe the earth into the trenches, filling them one-third full. Afterwards fill the trenches nearly full of rotted manure, or give liberal application of phosphate, and cover with earth. When leveled off, the top of the roots or crown should be six inches below the surface of the ground. Every spring give a heavy coat of manure, and cultivate thoroughly. Cut lightly the first two years, after that keep the bed cut clean as long as you want asparagus. When well established, it can be cut for six weeks without injury. Let the brush or tops remain on the bed during the winter to protect the roots. The falling seed can do no harm as the young plants from the seed always die out.



	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Columbian Mammoth White —New and distinct variety.....	10	20	65
Conover's Colossal —The old standard variety.....	10	15	50
Palmetto —Produces large, dark green shoots.....	10	18	60
ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Conover's Colossal —Two year old roots, 70 cents per 100; \$1.20 per 100 if sent by mail prepaid; \$4.50 per 1000.			
Columbian Mam. White —Two year old roots, 85 cents per 100; \$1.35 per 100 if sent by mail prepaid; \$5.50 per 1000.			

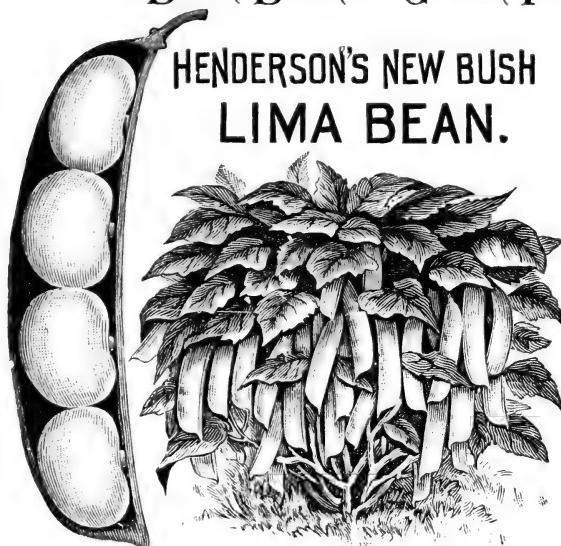
BEANS.

Beans by the packet will be sent by mail prepaid at the price given; but Beans by the pint or quart will not be sent by mail unless 6 cents per pint and 12 cents per quart is added to the price given to prepay the postage.

When Beans (except packets) are ordered sent by mail, and the postage is not sent, the postage will be deducted from amount of beans ordered.

A dry, rather light soil is the best for beans, though they do well on any good garden land. For an early crop of garden beans plant some green podded variety quite early, in a light, dry soil, and in a warm, sheltered place. But for the general crop, beans should not be planted until all danger of frost is passed, and the ground has become warm. This is especially true of Lima Beans. Avoid planting beans in a cold, wet soil, and do not hoe them when wet with dew or rain.

Bush Beans—Green Podded Varieties.



HENDERSON'S NEW BUSH
LIMA BEAN.

Henderson's Bush Lima—This is a genuine Lima Bean, and yet it is a bush bean, with no tendency to run. Earlier than the Climbing Limas, and produces a continuous crop until frost. Possesses all the delicious qualities of the large Lima. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

Burpee's Bush Lima—A bush Lima as large as the climbing beans, and possesses all the fine qualities of the well-known Lima, rightly named "King of the Garden." Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—The earliest of the String Beans, hardy and prolific. It may be planted quite early, as it will stand a light frost. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Early Round Podded Red Valentine—One of the earliest of the string beans; very productive; remains in the green state longer than most varieties; much used for pickling. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Dwarf Horticultural—Vines very productive, compact, with large leaves. Pods medium length, cylindrical and curved. The ripe beans are large, oval and bright red. This is one of the best varieties for use shelled green. When in this condition, the beans are very large, easily shelled and are about equal to the Lima in quality. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

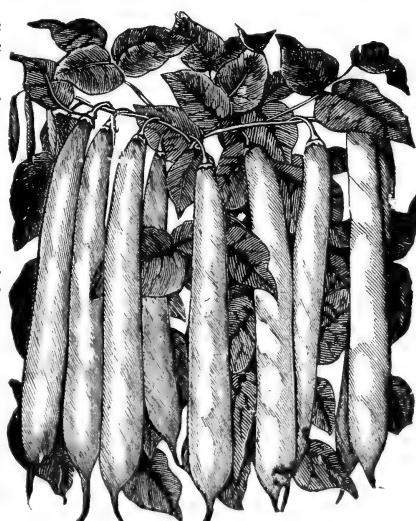
Refugee, or Thousand to One—A very productive medium variety; young pods very tender and fine flavor; used largely for pickling. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Bush Beans—Wax Podded Varieties.

Jones' Stringless Wax.—A new bean of recent introduction and great promise. *For description see page 4.* Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—*For description see page 4.* Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

Davis White Kidney Wax.—The Davis White Kidney Wax will produce more pods and more beans than any other wax bean we have ever grown. The yield is something unusual in wax beans. The pods are very long, oval, clear, waxy-white color, and when of suitable size to use for snaps quite stringless, showing no tendency to string until they approach maturity. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.



WAX BEANS.

CHALLENGE WAX BEAN.

Extra Early Black Wax Bean.

In comparing this bean with other extra early sorts, we have found it to be

The first to give a Full Picking of Pods, and Unexcelled in Quality.

The Best Early Wax Bean for the Market Garden.

The plants are very productive. The pods are clear, wavy-white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless. The dry bean is black and kidney-shape. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

Improved Golden Wax.—This is a standard Wax Bean for all purposes. The pods are large and nearly straight, golden yellow, fleshy and wax-like. Beans medium size, white, more or less covered with shades of purplish red. A general favorite. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

German Prolific Black Wax or Butter Bean.—This is an improved strain of the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, being more vigorous and far more productive, with a longer, whiter, more fleshy pod. Vines, medium-sized, more vigorous and hardy. Pods curved, cylindrical, fleshy, and of a clear, waxy-white color. Remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30.

POLE BEANS.

Do not plant Lima Beans until the ground is dry and warm, for they are quite liable to rot unless the soil is warm enough to sprout them quickly. We set the poles and make the hills around them before planting the beans.

Seibert's Early Lima.—Similar to the Large Lima, but nearly two weeks earlier, which makes it especially valuable for all who grow Lima Beans for market. Gardeners who understand the value of an early crop will do well to plant this bean. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

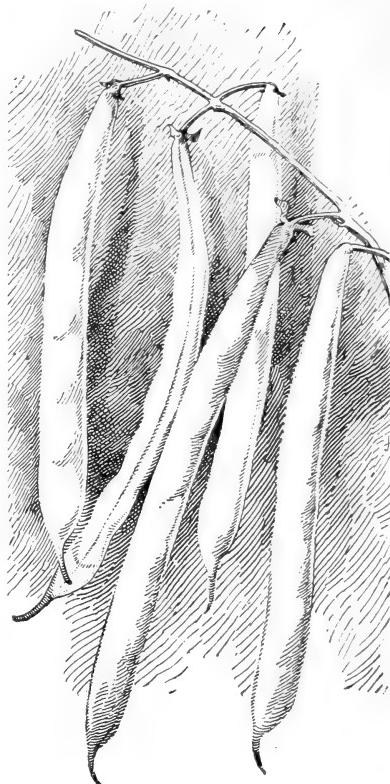
Early Jersey Lima.—An early Lima, very similar to the Seiberts. Grown largely for the New York market. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

King of the Garden Lima.—A very vigorous grower, with large pods, well filled. Sets its pods early, and continues bearing until frost. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

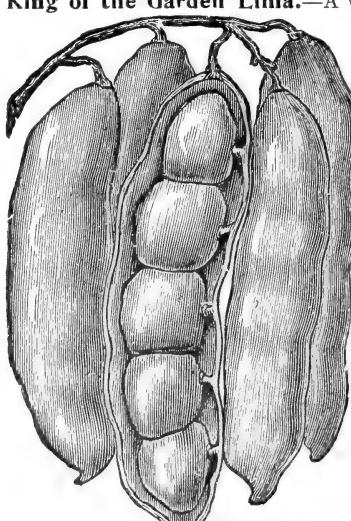
Early Golden Cluster Wax.—Early and very prolific. The pods are unusually large and long, seven to eight inches, growing in clusters of a rich golden color, stringless, delicate flavor, and not excelled as a snap bean, and seems to keep bearing till frost. Its beautiful appearance and great productiveness make it a profitable variety to grow for market. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.

Mammoth Podded Horticultural Pole.—Similar in general character to the London Horticultural, but larger in every way. The mammoth pods are striped and splashed with exceedingly brilliant crimson. The beans when fit for use are of immense size and of the finest quality, and when dry are colored and marked in the same way as the pods. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

Lazy Wife's Pole Bean.—A popular Pole Bean. Pods four to six inches long. Very fleshy and stringless. Remains tender till nearly ripe, and are unsurpassed for snap beans. The pods contain six to eight round, white beans, which are excellent shelled beans for winter use. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.



CHALLENGE WAX.



SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA.

Please remember that the prices in this Catalogue include the postage on seeds by the package, ounce and pound, but the price of seeds by the quart does not include the postage.

BEETS.

Beets are grown in every garden, and used in all stages of their growth. The soil should be rich, mellow and deep. They are among the first vegetables to be sown in the spring. Sow seed quite thickly in drills, one foot apart and two inches deep. When the beets are beginning to form they can be thinned out and used as "beet greens." If a heavy rain should fall soon after sowing the seed, and the surface of the ground becomes crusted over, the ground must be raked lightly with a steel garden rake to break the crust over the seed. If this is not done the young sprouts may not be able to push up through the crust on the surface. From this cause seed sometimes fails to come up, and the sower thinks his seed was bad, when the trouble was not in the vitality of the seed but in the experience of the sower.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet—This beet has come rapidly into favor with market gardeners. It has all the qualities of a good bunching beet—earliness, upright tops with few leaves and small necks finely-shaped and perfectly smooth roots, with dark red, tender and sweet flesh. When once tried will not be thrown aside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

Egyptian Blood Turnip—One of the earliest beets in cultivation. Color deep crimson; excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

Crosby's Egyptian—One of the first beets to reach bunching size. Larger and smoother than the Egyptian Blood Turnip. A favorite with many gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

Eclipse Beet—This beet is one of the best early market beets. It is a bright blood turnip, as early as the Egyptian; smoother, and top rather small, root tender and sweet; one of the best beets for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

Lentz, or Bastian's Early Turnip—One of the earliest. As early as the Egyptian; larger and smoother. In appearance a blood beet, but streaked with white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

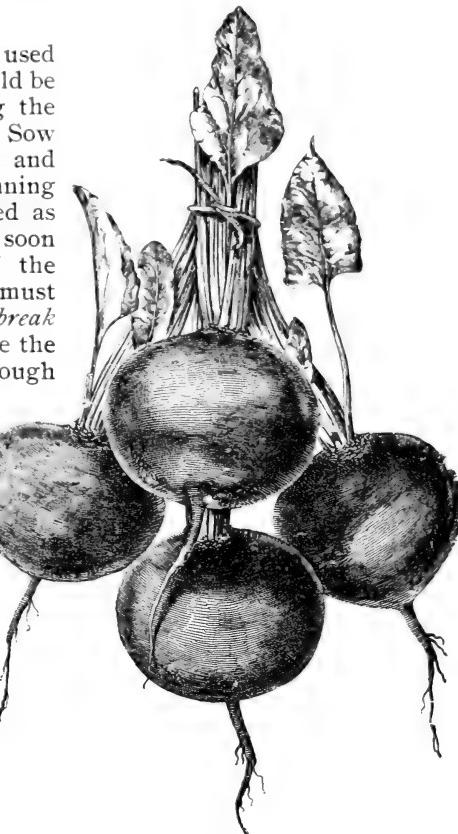
Early Blood Turnip—Not as early as the above, but of good quality; blood red, tender and a good keeper; tops fine for "greens." Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

Dewing's Improved Early Turnip—Earlier than the blood Turnip Beet; roots a good red, large, uniform, smooth and handsome. A good beet for all purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

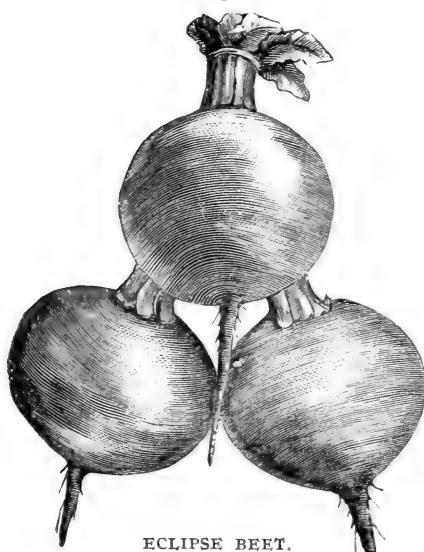
Long, Smooth, Blood Red—The best late variety for fall and winter use. Long, smooth, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Swiss Chard, Silver Ribbed, or Sea Kale Beet—Grown solely for its leaves. The mid rib can be stewed and served as asparagus, and other parts of the leaves used as spinach. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

 **Do not overlook our great coupon offer on page 1.**



DETROIT DARK RED BEET.



ECLIPSE BEET.

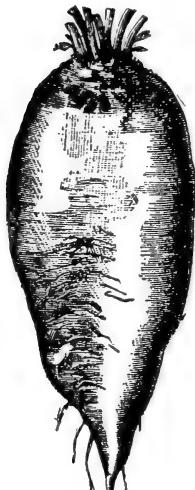
Sugar Beets.

Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar—This variety contains 16 per cent. of sugar; yields moderately heavy crops. Considered the richest in sugar of any of the Sugar Beets. The best Sugar Beet for table use. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 40c.

Klein Wanzeleben—Contains 16 per cent. of sugar, and one of the principal beets grown for making sugar. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c.

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet—A new sugar beet combining the sweetness of the sugar beets with the size of the Mangels. A first class beet for feeding purposes, being sweeter than the Mangels and larger than the Sugar Beet. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c.

French White Sugar Red Top—Contains 10 to 12 per cent. of sugar; is the largest and most prolific of all Sugar Beets, averaging on good ground 20 tons per acre; grows half above ground; ripens earlier than other varieties; a fine beet for stock. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c.



YELLOW GIANT.



SUGAR BEET.

Mangel Wurzels.

All Mangels 25c. lb. by Express.

Yellow Giant or Leviathan—A new Mangel and a great favorite. It grows as large as the Long Red Mangel, and is a rich yellow in color, and apparently one of the richest of the Mangels. It grows one-half out of the ground, is easily gathered and is enormously productive. Last season it surpassed all other Mangels, being equal to the Mammoth Long Red in yield, and better in richness or nutritive properties. Those who grow root crops for feeding should not fail to give this beet a trial. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 40c.

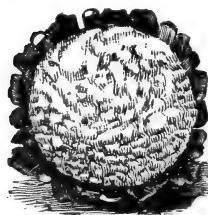
Mammoth Long Red—Is very large size and good quality; grown extensively. The old standard mangel for feeding. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c.

Carter's Improved Orange Globe—The richest of all the Globe Mangels. will grow in all soils. Rich, nutritious, and will keep very late. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 40c.

Golden Tankard—In shape intermediate between the Long and Globe varieties. Color yellow; nutritious and fine flavor; a favorite with many growers. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 40c.

BROCCOLI.

Broccoli produces heads like the cauliflower, but is more hardy. Cultivation same as cauliflower, except that the plants should not be grown or set too early, as it does the best in the cool weather of autumn. The Cape varieties are the best suited to our climate. Sow the seed in the open ground about the middle of May and transplant from the 1st to the 10th of July.



BROCCOLI.



CARTER'S ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL.

BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS.

IMPROVED HALF DWARF.

As easily grown as cabbage, and excellent for greens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY OF OUR CATALOGUE.

The seeds I bought of you were the best I ever had. From an ounce of your Carrot Seed I raised 37 bushels of the finest Oxheart Carrots I ever saw. I received twelve seed annuals this season, but I pile them all back in one corner out of the way, except yours, which I look at every chance I get.

A. PACKARD, Lewis Co., N. Y.

Your seeds received in due time, and there were twice as many as I ever bought before for the same money.

G. H. SLACK.

CABBAGE.

Many growers make the mistake of trying to grow a large cabbage on poor soil. If your soil is light or sandy try All Head Early. New land is preferable. It is not safe to follow cabbage with cabbage, otherwise "club root" will appear. I have found a clover sod one of the best fertilizers for cabbage. The most important thing, next after plenty of manure, is the frequent stirring of the soil. It cannot be stirred too often. For this latitude, 43 degrees, I find that the best time to sow the seed of late cabbage for a fall or winter crop is from the 10th to the 20th of May, and set the plants from the 15th of June to the 4th of July. Different sowings should be made, so as to have the plants ready when the ground is in a suitable condition for setting. An ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

For the green cabbage worm, so destructive in some localities, I have found Pyrethrum or Persian Insect Powder, a perfect remedy. It is not poisonous, and may be used with perfect safety. Sprinkle it on the worms with a small dredging box. I have used it quite extensively and always with success.

We keep the Insect Powder for sale, and can furnish it by mail prepaid for 50 cents per pound.



Early Varieties.

JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

The following are the best of the early cabbages, either for family use or for the market, given in the order of earliness.

The Early Jersey Wakefield.—This is the earliest cabbage with market gardeners in all parts of the country. Heads conical and compact. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

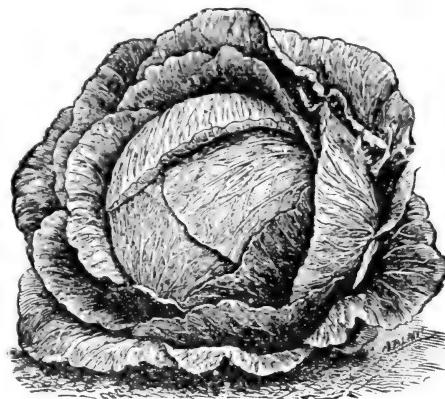
Early Spring.—*The Earliest Flat Head Variety.* Nearly as early as the Wakefield, and the first flat head to be ready for the market. Plants vigorous, heads oval and large for the size of the plant. Can be set two feet apart in the row. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

All Head Early.—One of the best of the early flat head cabbages, and one of the earliest. The heads are solid and uniform. Being of dwarf habit the plants can be set close together. A capital cabbage for the early market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75

Henderson's Early Summer.—The old standard early summer cabbage. About ten days later than the Wakefield, but is larger, and soon supersedes it in the market. It is a good cabbage to sow late, about the 10th of June, to fill out the late crops where plants have failed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

Henderson's Succession.—This cabbage is nearly as early as Henderson's Early Summer and somewhat larger. It forms a solid head and very uniform. It is a popular cabbage with shippers on account of the firmness of the heads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

All Seasons.—This cabbage can be grown equally well for an early or late fall crop.



ALL HEAD EARLY.

The heads are large and solid. When wanted for a Winter Cabbage the seed should not be sown in this latitude till about the first of June, and the plants set after the fourth of July. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

Vandergaw.—A fine strain of the All Seasons' cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

Early Winningstadt.—Heads conical, medium size, second early. For the table, the very best. Very reliable to head. Will head on light soils where other kinds fail. It makes a good winter cabbage if the seed is not sown before the middle of June. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.



SUCCESSION.

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ballhead or Danish Winter—(For full description see page 6.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

Danish Ballhead—Imported seed. (For full description see page 6.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Hollander or Dutch Winter—This is practically the same type of cabbage as the Danish Winter. (See page 6.) Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick—This is the most reliable to head of the Drum-head varieties, and a capital fall or winter cabbage. Stems short, heads large, flat, compact and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Warren Stone Mason—This is a very popular cabbage in some parts of this state, where it is grown under the name of "Warren." The heads are deep, round and very solid. One of the most reliable to head up hard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Premium Flat Dutch—The best of the large Drumheads; short stems, heads large and very solid. Somewhat later than Fottler's Brunswick, and should be set ten days or two weeks earlier. It needs a good strong soil, when it can be depended upon to give a large weight of crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.



SAVOY CABBAGE.

moist land, as they require plenty of water. Very little can be done in heading Cauliflowers during the hot weather of the summer. They do the best during the cool weather of the late autumn. They delight in a rich soil. The cultivation is the same as for cabbages.

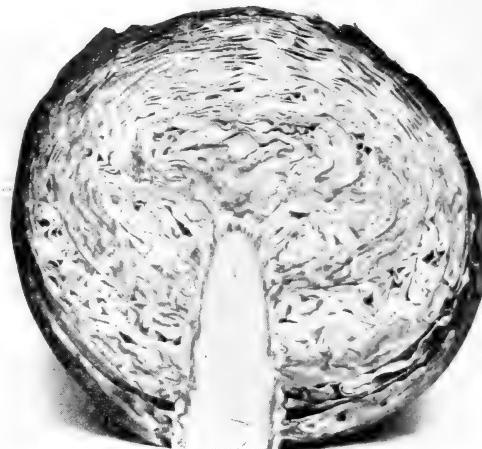
Glass' Danish Early Snowball—(For full description see page 7.) Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.50.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—The very best of the Erfurt class of Cauliflowers. Comes nearest to the genuine Snowball of any we have grown. The growth is upright, leaves small, and is very reliable to head. A valuable Cauliflower. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$2.25.

Extra Early Paris or Nonpariel—One of the earliest of all Cauliflowers; short stem; heads white and tender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c.

Large Late Algiers—This is very large, and the best of all the late Cauliflowers. It should be set 3x3 feet. It makes the largest head of any Cauliflower we have grown. Sow the seed quite early in the open ground and set the plants by June 20th. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.25.

 Please Remember that the price of Cabbage Seed by the pound includes postage on the seed.



SECTIONAL VIEW, DANISH BALHEAD.

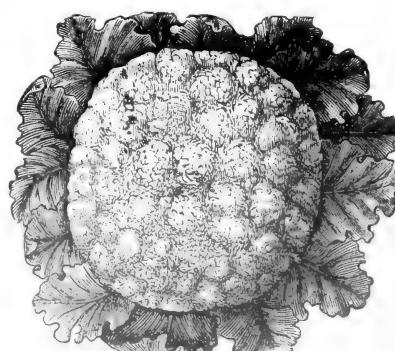
American Improved Savoy—An improved variety of the Savoy Cabbages, which are considered the most delicate of cabbages, possessing somewhat the richness of cauliflower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Mammoth Red Rock—It is the largest and best of the Red Cabbages. The heads are of a deep red color, inside as well as outside, and almost as hard and solid as rock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

CAULIFLOWER.

 Quarter and half ounces at ounce rates.

We have tested over thirty varieties of Cauliflowers. Many of the varieties were almost worthless and it is useless to attempt to grow them with any profit. Cauliflowers do the best on low, moist land, as they require plenty of water. Very little can be done in heading Cauliflowers during the hot weather of the summer. They do the best during the cool weather of the late autumn. They delight in a rich soil. The cultivation is the same as for cabbages.



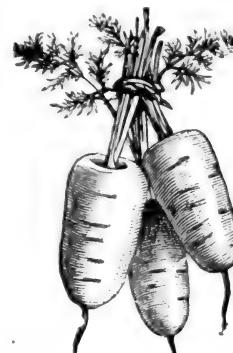
DANISH SNOWBALL.

CARROTS.

Carrots require a deep, rich soil. We grow them very successfully on muck land, and have grown over 900 bushels to the acre. Sow the last of May to the first of June, in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to three inches in the rows. Keep free from weeds, and the tops will soon shade the ground, and further weeding will be unnecessary. The White Belgian will give the largest crops, but it is not so nutritious as the Orange Carrots.

Early Scarlet Horn—Earliest and best for early spring sowing out of doors. Tops small, roots top-shaped, stump-rooted. Color orange red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Half-Long Scarlet, Stump-Rooted Nantes—A stump rooted Orange Carrot; intermediate between the Long Orange and the French Short Horn. Fine for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.



SCARLET HORN.



CHANTENAY.

Chantenay Stump-Rooted—A new half-long, stump-rooted carrot. Very uniform in shape. As a bunching carrot it cannot be excelled. Popular with gardeners. Good cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c.

The Danvers Orange—The Danvers Carrot is as great an improvement on the Long Orange as the Danvers Onion is on the common yellow. It gives greater bulk with less length of root, and being shorter it is easier to dig. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c.

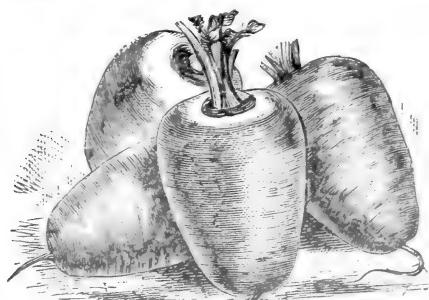
Long Orange—This is an old standard variety, and largely grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 75c.

Oxheart or Guerande—This variety, though not a long carrot, will produce large crops, the diameter often being as great as the length. Bright orange and fine grained. This carrot, by reason of its shortness, would be especially valuable to raise on heavy land, where it is much labor to dig them. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 80c.

Giant White Belgian, Green Top—Grows one-third above ground; lower part of root white, that above ground green; a heavy cropper. Grown exclusively for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

Curled Cress, or Pepper-Grass.

This is a small, well-known pungent salad, used with lettuce, to which it makes a most agreeable addition. A fresh sowing should be made about once in ten days, as it matures rapidly, and can be eaten only when young and tender. It is fine for garnishing and to eat with cold meats. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



GUERANDE, OR OXHEART.



DANVERS ORANGE.

CELERY.

We grow annually about 200,000 celery on our farm. Of course we take a great deal of pains to get the best seed possible, because our profits depend on it. We sell to our customers the same seed we sow for our own crops. For the quality of our Golden Self-blanching seed see page 5. IT IS PROVEN SEED.

The culture of celery is very simple when properly managed. Many beginners in celery growing fail to sprout the seed, because they do not observe the necessary conditions. Celery seed is very small, and care should be taken to cover the seed as lightly as possible and keep it moist. When the plants are four or five inches high it is a good plan to mow or shear off the tops. It causes them to root better

and the plant to grow stronger. When transplanting trim both roots and tops to three or four inches. Transplant into the field, *on the surface of the ground*, five or six inches apart, in rows three feet apart for the self-blanching varieties, and six to seven inches apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart for the green varieties. The easiest way to blanch the self-blanching sorts is to set up boards twelve inches wide on each side of the row, bringing them nearly together at the top, and holding them in place by a clamp made of heavy wire. It will blanch in eight to ten days, according to the weather.



PARIS GOLDEN OR YELLOW SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

full description and testimonials see page 5.) Pkt. 15c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.50.

Rose Ribbed Paris, or Golden Rose—The stalks are crisp and good flavored, resembling closely the Golden Self-Blanching in color, except that they are tinted with a rosy pink at the base, which gradually fades towards the top of the stalk to a rich golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

Henderson's White Plume—A self-blanching celery grown for the early market and a favorite in some localities. Requires but little earthing up to blanch it, or the blanching can be done by boards, the same as the Golden Self-Blanching. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

Giant Pascal—A green leaved variety developed from Golden Self-Blanching. Grows larger with broad stalks, which are usually crisp, tender and stringless. It is not a self-blanching celery, but will blanch easier than other green varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Dwarf Golden Heart—The most popular of all the green varieties, and more grown than any others. The heart when blanched, is full and solid, of a waxy or golden color; most excellent flavor, and one of the best winter keepers. It is difficult to get a superior strain of this particular variety, but we think we have succeeded in doing so. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

Dwarf White Solid—The stalks are good size, very solid, and when blanched is a yellowish white, crisp, tender and fine flavor. A good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75

Evan's Triumph—A new celery of superb quality, and noted for its long-keeping qualities. The stalks are large, solid, crisp, and have a nut like flavor. Worthy of a place among the late-keeping celeries. Should be set early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Boston Market—For many years a favorite in the markets of Boston. Instead of a single center heart, it forms a number of smaller ones, which are very tender, crisp and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery—Forms a turnip-shaped root, which is used for flavoring meats and soups. Stronger flavor than other celeries; Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Old Celery Seed for Flavoring—Excellent for flavoring pickles, etc. Oz. 5c; lb. 20c. Prepaid by mail. Not prepaid, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

 Celery plants for sale. See page 36.

CORN.

Corn by the packet will be sent by mail prepaid at the prices given; but corn by the Pint and Quart will not be sent by mail unless 6 cents per pint and 12 cents per quart is added to the prices given, to pay the postage.

When corn (except packets) is ordered sent by mail and the postage is not sent, the postage will be deducted from amount of corn ordered.

Sweet Corn should not be planted until the ground is warm, as it is more liable to rot than the common field corn, though the early corn is quite hardy and may be planted earlier than the later sorts. The most profitable Sweet Corn to grow for marketing green is the early and the late. Stowell's Evergreen is the variety usually grown for canning, but I prefer Kendel's Early Giant or Perry's Hybrid for market, as they are earlier and nearly as large. Either of the latter, planted about the middle of June will make a profitable crop for the late market.

If anyone wants only two varieties of Sweet Corn for family use, we recommend Crosby's Early Sugar and Stowell's Evergreen; if three varieties, Mammoth Early Cory, Kendel's Early Giant and Stowell's Evergreen.

Mammoth or Twelve Rowed Early Cory—This is the best Cory Corn. The ears are 12 rowed instead of 8. The corn is white, kernels large, and more marketable than the small eared red Cory. Yields two good sized ears to each stalk. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

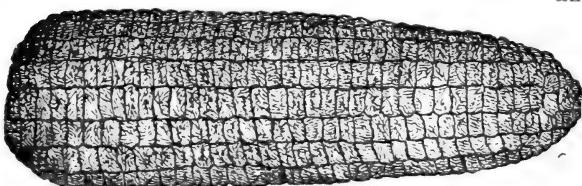
White Cob Cory—Grows about four feet high and bears two or three ears to the stalk. Both corn and cob are white. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

Kendel's Early Giant—The earliest large eared sweet corn, nearly as early as the Crosby. We grew it last year and found it a first class early corn; ears large and sweet. *For full description see page 9.* Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

Early Minnesota—This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the private garden. Stalks about five feet high, bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

Perry's Hybrid—This corn is too well known to market gardeners to need a description. Ears good size and two on a stalk. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

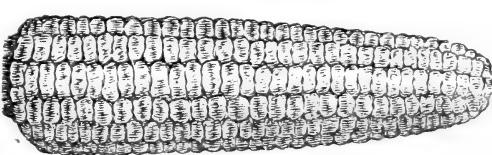
Old Colony—A large-eared variety that is a few days earlier than Evergreen. The ears are large—sixteen to twenty rowed—and two to the stalk. It cannot be excelled as a market sort, and is one of the best for canning. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.



EVERGREEN.

Stowell's Evergreen No. 1—A choice sample of this celebrated corn; the best we can get. Largely grown for market and for canning. Ears large, deep grained, very sweet and remains tender longer than most other corn. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

Country Gentleman—This variety has a small white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender white grains, which are of fine quality. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.



CROSBY'S EARLY.

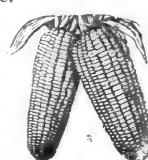
Crosby's Early Sugar—Comes next after the Cory in point of earliness, and is the sweetest of the early varieties; ears medium size, but a very fine corn for family use, and largely grown for market on account of its fine quality. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

Black Mexican—A black-grained corn and one of the sweetest of all. Those who have not tried it should do so. Pkt. 8c; pt. 12c; qt. 20c.

Parching Corn.

White Rice—The old standard parching corn. Kernels pointed. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Mapledale Prolific—The most prolific of all, averaging 4 to 6 ears to a single stalk. It grows 5 to 6 feet high, ears uniformly good size, kernels pearly white, pops to large size and very tender. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c, shelled corn.



GUCUMBERS.

Cucumber seed is unusually scarce this year. One large dealer says: "there is not half enough seed in sight to supply the usual demand."

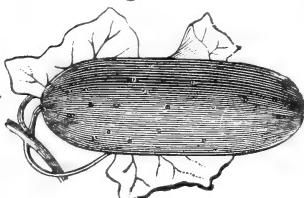
Cucumbers require a warm rich soil. In this climate it is useless to plant in the open air much before the first of June. Plant plenty of seed, and when all danger of insects is past, thin to four plants in the hill. For pickles plant the last of June. Early cucumbers for market are grown in greenhouses and hotbeds.

Early Green Cluster—Quite early; growing in clusters; prickly, productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.40.

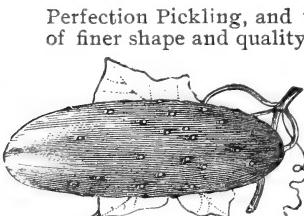
Early Frame or Short Green—An old and popular sort. Medium size and excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Improved Long Green—An old standard variety. Large, long and very productive. Many use it exclusively, both for cucumbers and pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; lb. \$1.75.

Early White Spine—This is the standard Cucumber for the table. Early, uniformly straight and very attractive; productive; a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.



GREEN PROLIFIC.



WHITE SPINE.

Extra Long White Spine—Similar to the White Spine, but longer. Dark green, with white crisp flesh. Excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

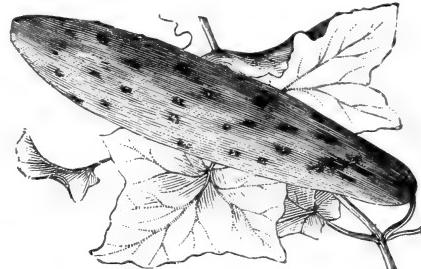
Cool and Crisp—A strain of the White Spine which is early and very productive. When small, dark green and slightly tapering, making it a fine Cucumber for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.60.

Green Prolific or Boston Pickling—As a pickling Cucumber this is unsurpassed; immensely productive, growing straight and uniform. I made a thorough trial of this Cucumber with the Perfection Pickling, and the Green Prolific yielded just double the number of pickles, and of finer shape and quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; lb. \$1.75.

Chicago Pickling—Very popular in the West as a pickling Cucumber. Medium length, pointed at each end. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.50.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber—All cucumbers *run*, but this one *climbs*. It can be grown on a trellis like Sweet Peas. It is no mere curiosity, but an excellent Cucumber for slicing and for pickles. It grows to 10 to 12 inches long and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.40.

West India Gherkin or Burr—A small, rough prickly fruit; used only for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



LONG GREEN.



EGG PLANT.

A tender plant which, when well grown and properly cooked, is one of the most delicious garden vegetables. Sow the seed in a hotbed and give it the same treatment as the Tomato. The plants should be protected from the potato bug, as they eat them as greedily as potato vines.

Improved New York Purple—Very large and fine; the best variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

ENDIVE.

A useful salad for fall or winter use; also used for garnishing. Sow the seed in June or July, and when partly grown, thin the plants to a foot apart. The blanching is done by tying up the leaves in the form of a cone.

Everwhite Curled—The most ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Large Green Curled—Hardy, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Broad Leaved Batavian—Broad, slightly wrinkled leaves, desirable for stews and soups. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

KALE or BORECOLE.

Grown extensively for the early spring market. Cultivated same as cabbage, which it resembles, but does not form a head. Seed should be sown in the latter part of August. The leaves are used in the early spring like Spinach.



KOHL RABI.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—The variety largely grown; leaves bright green, beautifully curled and hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

Dwarf Siberian or German Greens—Bright green, resembling Ruta Baga tops. Leaves numerous and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 60c.

KOHL RABI.

The stem just above the ground swells into a bulb something like a turnip. Cooked like turnips, for which they are a good substitute when young and tender.

Large Early Purple—Beautiful, tender, and excellent for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Large Early White—Like the above, except in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

LETTUCE.

We have tried many Lettuces to get the best forcing lettuce. From our trials we consider the Rochester Market (crop failed this season) and the Boston Market the best small head lettuce for forcing, and Big Boston the best large head lettuce, and the Grand Rapids the best upright forcing.

Boston Market or White-Seeded Tennis Ball—One of the earliest, and much used for forcing; forms a small, compact head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball—A good forcing lettuce; makes a looser but larger head than the White-Seeded. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Grand Rapids—Best upright forcing. Does not form a head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Big Boston—The same as the Boston Market in color and appearance, but double the size, and about ten days later. A valuable variety for forcing in cold frames for the second early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson—A fine curled leaved lettuce. Quick growth. Does not head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



COS LETTUCE.

The Deacon—A compact head lettuce, very fine for summer use. Sometimes used for forcing in greenhouses. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Black Seeded Butter—A large summer head lettuce. Stands heat well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Hubbard's Market—A fine cabbage lettuce for summer use. It is also used for a forcing lettuce, making larger heads than the Tennis Ball. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Vick's Premium Cabbage—The same as Hubbard's Market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Salamander—A compact head lettuce. One of the best for summer use; will stand a great amount of heat, without running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

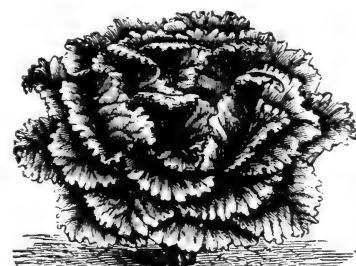
Hanson—One of the largest and best of the cabbage varieties, forming large heads, green outside and white inside, something like a cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Trianon, or Self-Folding White Cos—A distinct Cos lettuce that does not require tying up. The leaves are upright, folding into a solid head, and is self-blanching. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Paris White Cos—The Cos lettuce grows upright, and forms conical, elongated heads 7 or 8 inches high. It improves it to tie the leaves together to insure the blanching of the inside of the head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



CABBAGE LETTUCE.



CURLED LETTUCE.

LEEEKS.

Leeks are used in soups, being considered superior to the onion for that purpose. Sow the seed early, and when 6 or 8 inches high transplant into rows 10 inches apart. Set quite deep, so that the neck may be well blanched.

American Broad Flag—The variety generally grown by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

MUSK MELONS.

Musk Melons do the best on light sandy soil, but if planted where they can have plenty of sunshine and protection from cold winds, they will do well on any good soil. Use a shovelful of well rotted manure in the hill, and mix it well with the soil. The small striped bugs are found on Musk Melon vines when young and tender. A few ashes sprinkled on the vines will save them. *Do not plant Musk Melons near Cucumbers, Squashes or Pumpkins.*

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem—A small green-fleshed melon. (*For description and illustration see page 7.*) Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

Paul Rose—A medium size, yellow-fleshed melon. (*For description and illustration see page 7.*) Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

 Either of the above two melons, sliced and eaten with cream, we think, makes a dish equal to Crawford Peaches.

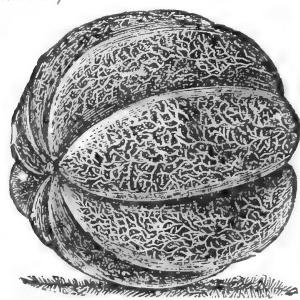
Prolific Green Nutmeg—A delicious melon; medium size. Very early, green flesh and the finest flavor. Somewhat larger than the Rocky Ford. One of the best of the early melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Jersey Belle—A large size, early melon, heavily ribbed and netted. Superior flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

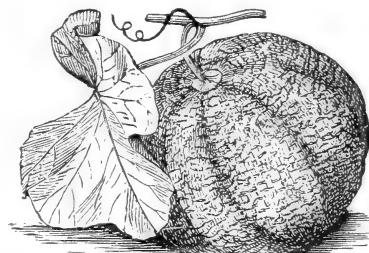
The Surprise—This old variety is still highly esteemed by many. Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish white; flesh deep salmon color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Emerald Gem—Among the best of the small yellow-fleshed melons. Early and prolific; flesh thicker than most melons, exceedingly sweet and delicious. Those preferring a yellow-fleshed melon should not fail to try it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

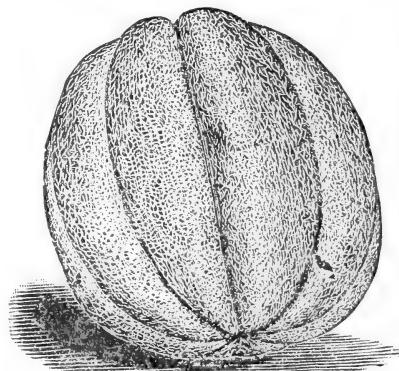
Irondequoit—A very popular market melon. (Crop failed.)



JERSEY BELLE.



PROLIFIC NUTMEG.



HACKENSACK.

Early Jersey Hackensack—The popular Musk Melon with the New Jersey market gardeners. Grown extensively for the New York market. Large size. Green flesh and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

Montreal Green Nutmeg—A large nutmeg melon, deeply ribbed and netted; skin and flesh green, very thick, and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

The Osage, or Miller's Cream—Grows to good size, oval, oblong; flesh salmon color, rich and sweet; very productive; a good market melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

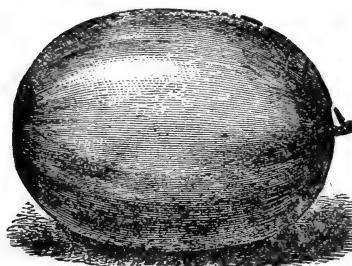
See Our Great Coupon Offer Page One.

WATER MELONS.

Water Melons in this climate want all the sunshine they can get. Unless they can be planted early, it is hardly worth while to plant the large Southern melons, as far north as Rochester—43 degrees—but I have, some years, raised very fine Black Spanish, and have grown them weighing 25 and 30 pounds each, but taking the seasons as they run, the most reliable melons for this latitude are the Ice Cream and Mountain Sweet. They are not large, but very fine for the table. A light sandy soil is the best. Put two shovelfuls of well rotted manure in the hill and mix well with the soil. Plant a dozen seeds to the hill and when all danger from bugs is past, thin to four good vines. Water Melons do not cross with Musk Melons, Cucumbers or Squashes.

Ice Cream, or Peerless—We consider this the best Water Melon grown at the North; one of the earliest medium size, white seeded, rind thin, flesh bright red, solid to the center, very tender and sweet; too tender for a good shipping melon as it breaks easily. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Mountain Sweet—An old favorite; one of the earliest; well adapted to the Northern States. Medium size, dark green and red flesh. Largely grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.



MOUNTAIN SWEET.

Sweet Heart—Ripens early, mottled light green rind, thin and firm; flesh bright red, very tender, melting and sweet. Bears handling well, and is a fine shipping melon. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 80c.

Hungarian Honey—New. A small early melon; very rich and sweet. A hardy variety, producing melons of the finest quality, which retain their sweetness long after ripening. Color, dark green, rind very thin, but tough. Flesh very sweet. A fine melon for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

Black Spanish—An old standard melon, but one of the very best. Large size, dark green, flesh bright red, rich and sweet; very popular, and still largely grown for the market; better than some of the new varieties. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Dixie—A new melon, very popular, ripens early, finely marked, very sweet, and one of the best shipping melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Florida Favorite—One of the best of the new melons; ripens earlier than most of the Southern melons. Striped oblong, dark and light green; crimson flesh, crisp and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 80c.

Kolb's Gem—This melon has attained great popularity in the South by reason of its great size, great yield, and fine shipping quality. Its flavor is the best, and remains in fine condition for two or three months. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

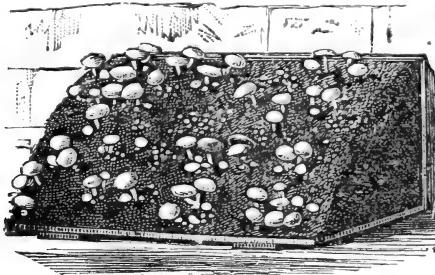
Citron—For preserves. Used for sweetmeats and preserves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.



ICE CREAM MELON.

MUSHROOMS.

For full directions for growing see "*Mushroom Culture*" in list of books and pamphlets on page 47. Price 50 Cents.



MUSHROOM BED.

Mushroom Spawn—The English Spawn is considered the best for this country. It comes in bricks of about one and a quarter pounds each. Price of bricks 25 cts. each. If sent by mail add 10 cts. for postage.

MUSTARD.

A pungent salad, used the same as Cress. As it is quite hardy it can be sown in the early spring. Sow thickly in rows, and cut when two inches high.

White—The best for salad or culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 30c.

WATER CLEANED ONION SEED.

There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed has more to do with the result of the crop than the Onion. Seed that looks all right may fail to grow or it may produce a crop of inferior onions. *Doubtful seed is dear at any price.* A few dollars saved in buying cheap seed may cost hundreds of dollars in the crop.

To make our seed the best possible, we clean it in water, whether grown by ourselves or bought of other growers. All the light or half-filled seed that passes through the mill is washed out and thrown away. This leaves only the heavy, well filled seed, *which is sure to grow*. It is a troublesome and expensive way to clean seed, but it is thorough. We know it will pay our customers and we think it will pay us for the additional labor and expense.

We call especial attention to our Prizetaker and our Connecticut grown Yellow Globe Danvers. (*See page 8*).

Onion seed should be sown in the spring, as early as the ground can be worked.

Five pounds of seed should be sown to the acre.

The Prizetaker—The Prizetaker Onion when first introduced into this country did not produce well ripened onions, but our seed grown from American stock, will produce hard and well ripened onions, and the onions are larger and the yield greater. Mr. W. M. Britton raised last season 3,000 bushels of Prizetaker Onions from our seed that were as thoroughly ripened as the Danvers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Standard seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.30.

Yellow Globe Danvers—CONNECTICUT GROWN—We get this seed direct from the grower in Connecticut. It is a fine strain of the Globe Danvers, and is true globe. (*See page 8*.) Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Ohio Yellow Globe—This is an extra strain of the Globe Danvers Onion. Color, orange yellow; spherical in shape, small tops and small neck, and ripens down evenly. It has been developed with great care, and is especially adapted to black muck lands. (*See page 8*). Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.30.

Southport Yellow Globe—CONNECTICUT GROWN—This is the same type of onion as the Globe Danvers, but grows stronger and larger and yields larger crops. (*See page 8*). Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

White Globe—A fine white Onion and a heavier cropper than the Silverskin. Fine globe shape and mild flavor. Sells higher than the red and yellow sorts. Should be cured under shelter. Does not winter well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

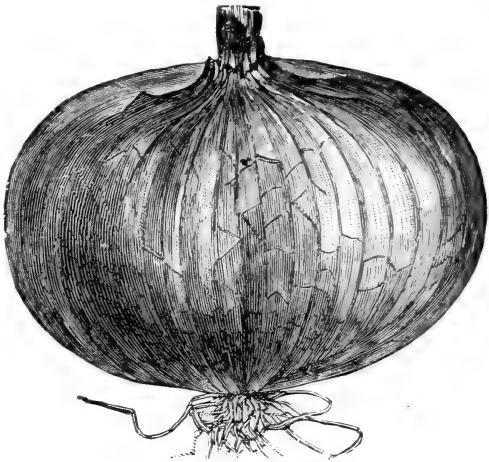
White Portugal, or Silver Skinned—True, delicate, early; not a good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Southport Early Red Globe—This is the best type of the Red Globe Onions. Very firm and hard, ripens up

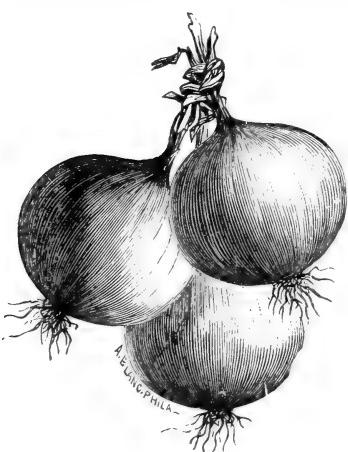
thoroughly and free from scallions. The earliest and best of the Southport Reds, and can be grown wherever the Danvers is grown. A good onion to winter over, as it will keep firm and solid until spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Red Wethersfield—On strong land yields heavy crops, and is especially adapted to strong rich lands. A good keeper and winters well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg—A large flat Onion, bottoming readily, and is much grown by gardeners for bunching in a green state, as it bottoms quicker than the Globe Onions. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.



PRIZETAKER ONION.



OHIO GLOBE.

Foreign Onions.

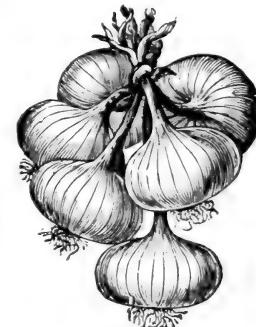
New White Queen—A small white onion, very early, grown largely for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Mammoth Silver King—The King of Onions. Very large. Matures early. A fine onion for bunching. Sometimes sowed in hotbeds and transplanted. Skin a silvery white, very mild and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.



MAMMOTH SILVER KING.

Giant Rocca of Naples—A very large globe-shaped variety. Reddish-brown color; flavor sweet and delicate. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.25.



WHITE QUEEN.

Onion Sets.

We give prices on Onion Sets only by the quart. As the market for sets fluctuates, the prices by the bushel will be given on application.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Per qt., prepaid, 30c; not prepaid, per qt., 20c.

White Bottom Sets—Per qt., prepaid, 35c; not prepaid, per qt., 25c.

OKRA, or Gumbo.

This is a plant from the West Indies, and is grown for its green seed pods, which are used in soups, or can be stewed and served as asparagus. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is warm, in shallow drills, about two feet apart, and thin to 12 inches in the row. The pods should be gathered quite green.

Early White Velvet—The earliest and best for the North. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

PARSLEY.

Used for garnishing and seasoning soups and salads. Sow quite early in the spring as the seed germinates quite slowly. Thin the plants to six inches, or transplant in rows. It may be sown in the fall, as it will live through the winter by protecting with leaves or other covering.

Carter's Champion Floss Curled—A most elegant curled Parsley. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Myatt's Garnishing—The leaves are bright pale green and exceedingly handsome. Greatly prized for garnishing and table decoration. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

PARSNIPS.

Parsnips should be sown in the early spring, as the seed will seldom germinate in dry, hot weather. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to three inches in the drill. Cultivate the same as carrots. Parsnips are improved by remaining in the ground until spring. Those wanted for winter use can be dug and stored in pits.

Long Hollow Crown—The old standard variety, whether for table use or for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Long White Dutch—Said to be longer, smoother and whiter than the Hollow Crown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.



GLASS' SEEDS PAY TO GROW

and we give

GOOD SEED, FULL WEIGHT AND FAIR PRICE.

PEAS.

Peas by the packet will be sent by mail prepaid at the prices given; but peas by the pint and quart will not be sent by mail unless 6 cents per pint and 12 cents per quart is added to the prices given, to prepay the postage.

When peas (except packets) are ordered sent by mail and the postage is not sent, the postage will be deducted from the amount of peas ordered.

Sow the early, smooth, hardy peas, like the Maud S. and Alaska, as soon in the spring as the frost is fairly out of the ground. But if the wrinkled varieties are sown quite early it must be on a dry soil, as they are more liable to rot than the smooth peas. They are, however, much the sweetest and best flavored peas.

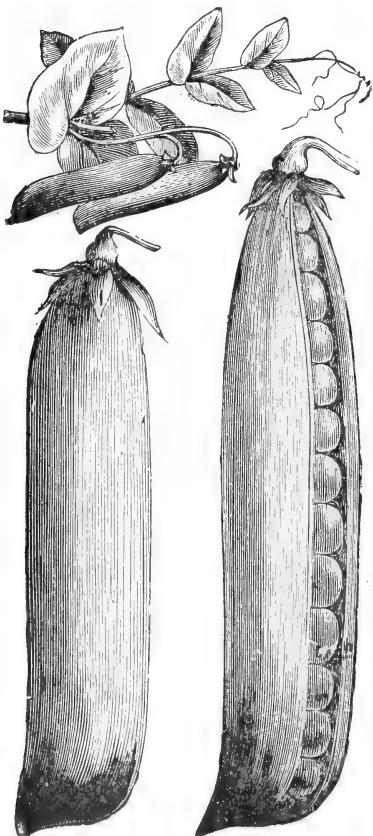
Extra Early Varieties.

First and Best—One of the earliest peas in the market. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Produces pods of good size, well filled with smooth, round peas of good quality. Ripens evenly, and requires only two pickings to clear the ground. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Maud S.—An extra early smooth white pea of fine quality, and very prolific. Pods good size and well filled. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

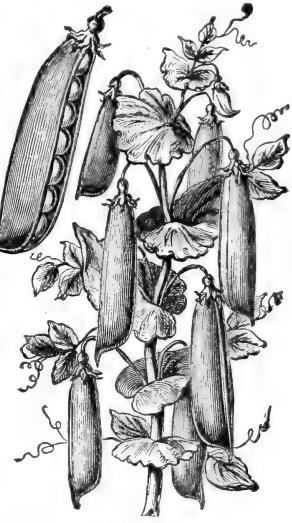
Alaska, True—One of the very best and earliest of the extra early peas. Large pods for an early pea, and well filled with green colored peas of finest quality. One of our customers sowed some of our Alaska peas the 9th of April and picked the peas well matured the 31st day of May, only 52 days from the time of sowing. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.

***Gradus, or Prosperity**—The earliest of all the large podded wrinkled peas. Cannot supply.



THE TELEPHONE.

***Nott's Excelsior**—The Excelsior has steadily grown in favor for the past few years, until it is acknowledged to be the best of the EARLY DWARF PEAS. It is among the very earliest of the green wrinkled peas. It is dwarfish in habit, growing about 20 inches in height, and is wonderfully productive for a dwarf pea. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c.



MAUD S.

Second Early Varieties.

Premium Gem—A green wrinkled pea and a great favorite for family use. Prolific bearer, and of rich sugary flavor. Grown largely for market; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

***McLean's Advancer**—A green wrinkled pea of fine flavor, and is a great favorite with gardeners for a second early variety. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

The Telephone—The Telephone is too well known to need any description. Very large pods and in great abundance. A great favorite with gardeners. Pkt. 10c; pt. 18c; qt. 30c.

***Long Island Mammoth**—This pea for the past few years has been crowding the Telephone hard for first place. The pods are fully as large, better filled, firmer and hold their color better. It is equally as prolific as the Telephone. It is not a full wrinkled pea, but is partly wrinkled. Sweet and gives universal satisfaction. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Those marked thus * are wrinkled varieties.

Two bushel bags, 15 cents each.

Peas are one of the seeds that are scarce this year and consequently higher. One large grower says, there is not enough to be had to supply the usual demand.

Peas, Later Varieties.

***Bliss's Everbearing**—A desirable Pea of unsurpassed quality. Pods from 3 to 4 inches in length and peas very large. For continuance in bearing unexcelled. As it branches from the roots it should be sown thin in the row. Height 18 inches to 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

***Champion of England**—The best and most popular of all the tall-growing peas. A profuse bearer; has long pods well filled with large rich peas. Grows 5 feet high and should be bushed. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—The favorite market variety for late crop; very productive; with broad, well filled pods. Height 3 feet but does not require bushing. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c.

White-Eyed Marrowfat—Similar to the above, except the eyes are white instead of black. Used largely for canning. Pkt. 5c; pt. 10c; qt. 15c.

Canada Field Peas—For sowing broadcast. Price, the lowest market rates at time of application. Bags extra. 15 cents each.

PEPPERS.

Half ounce at ounce rates.

Peppers are tender annuals, used for seasoning and pickling. The mild, sweet varieties are preferred for the latter purpose. Sow in a hotbed, or in a warm, sheltered border in May, and when three inches high transplant 18 inches apart.

Chinese Giant—A new Pepper of unusual size, bright, glossy red, same shape as the Bull Nose, only two or three times as large. Sweet and mild flavor and can be eaten as a salad. It created quite a sensation among market men last year. Yields but little seed, which is consequently scarce. Sold by packet only. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 90c.

Sweet Bell, or Bull Nose—A large early variety, of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy; the best for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Ruby King—A large, handsome Pepper, similar in shape to the Bull Nose, only larger and some longer; bright ruby red. Very prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Sweet Mountain—A red Pepper, longer than the above fairly prolific, mild flavor and can be sliced and eaten as a salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

LONG RED RED CHILI Red Chili—Small bright red; very pungent; used for pepper sauce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Long Red Cayenne—Long, slender, of bright red color; pungent. The capsicum of commerce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.



SWEET BELL.



THE SUGAR.

Pumpkins are grown mainly for feeding purposes, but the sweeter sorts are much prized for pies. A few hills in the garden, grown the same as squashes, will give a good supply for family use.

The Quaker Pie—Somewhat resembling a squash, but a true pumpkin, and most excellent for pies. It is small, nearly round, smooth yellow skin, covered with gray netting; flesh very thick, sweet and fine-flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

The Sugar—A small yellow pumpkin, but much better than the common pumpkin for pies. Very prolific; thick flesh; very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

Large Tours, or Jumbo—The largest pumpkin grown. Often weighing 200 pounds. Those who want the "biggest pumpkin" should grow Jumbo. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

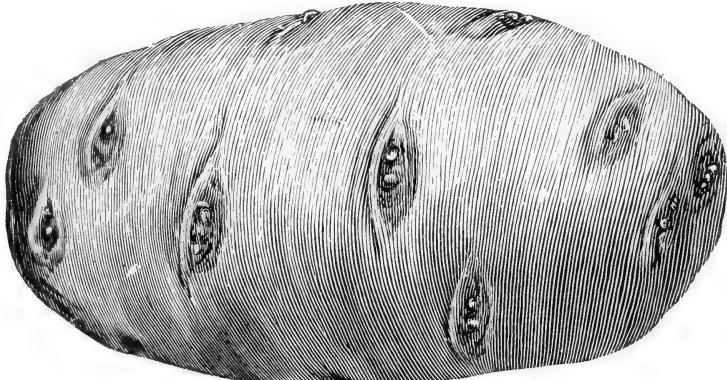
Connecticut, or Common Field—A large productive variety, grown for feeding stock. Pkt. 4c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c, prepaid; 4 qts. 60c, not prepaid.

SEED POTATOES.

We grow our seed potatoes and take special care to have them true to name, and to keep the different varieties free from mixture. Last season we had them planted on muck land, and unfortunately we lost most of the crop by the unusual wet weather. Of several varieties we saved barely enough for our own seed. Our stock of other varieties is *quite limited*, and we can OFFER THEM ONLY IN SMALL LOTS.

Orders will be booked in the order received, and as long as our stock holds out. The potatoes will be shipped as soon as it can be done without danger of freezing. Please state how you want your potatoes shipped, whether by express or as freight, and be sure to give *the station* to which you want them sent, as it is often different from your address. No charge for barrels or boxes. *All varieties 30 cents per pound when sent by mail and prepaid.*

 For the convenience of our customers who wish to try the new potatoes, we put them up in cloth bags of *four quarts each at 25 cents a bag*; only one kind in a bag. When sent by freight or express with other seeds the cost of carrying will be very light.



EARLY HARVEST.

Extra Early Varieties

Early Ohio—The leading potato for the early market. Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.

Irish Cobbler—A very early white potato, as early as Ohio. Becoming popular. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

Early Michigan—A new extra early potato; large size, oval, white, good cropper and fine quality. Pk. 50c.

Bovee—An extra early potato; shape oblong, color pink white. Well advertised and popular. Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.

Early Varieties.

Early Harvest—A very fine oblong, white potato. Yields well and is of fine quality. Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.

New Zealand—The best cropper of the early potatoes; belongs to the Rose class, and is a fine potato, for quality as well as yield. Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.

Beauty of Hebron—Old standard, planted everywhere, oblong, white. Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.25.

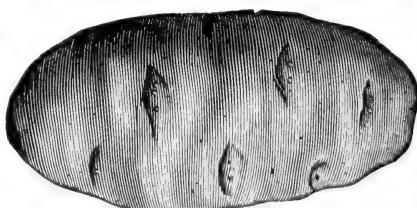
Special Premium for Potatoes.

Any person ordering one bushel of potatoes may select AS A PREMIUM one pound of any other variety on our list.

Late or Fall Varieties.

Sir Walter Raleigh—A very productive white potato of the Carman type. Crop failed.

Sir William—A new late potato. Tubers white, long and handsome. A heavy cropper and a fine all around potato. Crop failed.



SIR WILLIAM.

Carman No. 3.—A large white potato, oval, flattish, very productive, vines hardy and resist the blight better than other potatoes. We have had it sound and handsome when other potatoes rotted badly. Pk. 35c; bu. \$1.15; bbl. \$3.40.

Rural New Yorker—One of the first introduced of the Carman Potatoes. Very generally planted. An oval, white potato of great value. Pk. 35c; bu. \$1.15; bbl. \$3.40

RADISH.

Radishes must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender. They thrive the best on a light, sandy soil. For an early crop sow the turnip varieties in a hotbed or in a warm, sheltered place. The best radishes will be secured by not sowing until the soil has become warm. Winter radishes should be sown in July or August, and, like turnips, make their best growth in the Autumn. Before severe frost, take up and pit out of doors, or bury in sand in a cool cellar, and they will keep crisp throughout the winter. Before using put into cold water, which adds to their freshness.

 THE PRICE BY THE POUND INCLUDES 8 CENTS FOR POSTAGE ON THE SEED.

Non Plus Ultra or Early Forcing—The earliest forcing radish. The radish is a small scarlet turnip; flesh white, crisp and tender. Growth rapid and is ready for use in three weeks from time of sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.



SCARLET GLOBE.

Early Scarlet Turnip—White Tipped—Fine for early sowing in the open ground; deep scarlet, white-tipped, handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

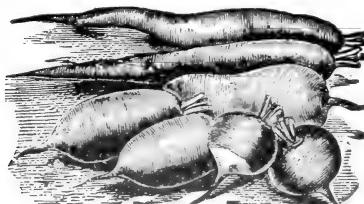
Early Round Deep Scarlet—A fine dark red turnip radish; larger than the scarlet turnip, white-tipped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

Long Scarlet Short Top—The standard variety for family use or for market gardeners. Grown everywhere. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

Beckert's Chartier, or Shepard—Long and large size; color at the top, crimson; middle, pink; and at the bottom a waxy white, flesh white, crisp and mild. One of the very best for sowing out of doors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

Long White Vienna (Lady Finger)—The finest long white radish in cultivation. Pure white and beautiful shape; crisp and of rapid growth; ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

White Strasburg—This is a large, half long radish but can be used when quite small. Very white, crisp and tender. One of the best of the summer radishes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

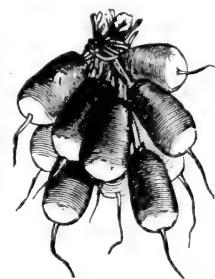


GROUP OF RADISHES.

Early White Giant Stuttgart—Large white, top-shaped roots, frequently 3 or 4 inches

Early Scarlet Globe—This is the standard radish for forcing under glass. It is more used for that purpose than any other. Color a fine scarlet and egg shape; flavor mild, crisp; will stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy; also excellent for garden culture. *Our seed is PROVEN SEED.* Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

French Breakfast or Scarlet Olive-Shaped White Tip—A scarlet radish with white tip, very beautiful, mild and tender, of quick growth and a great favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

in diameter. Does not become pithy until very late. Can be used both as a summer and winter radish. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

Early Golden Yellow Oval ("Buckskin")—Sometimes called "Buckskin." The roots are oval, smooth, golden yellow and handsome. Matures quickly and stands the summer heat better than the scarlet radishes, popular. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

Mixed Radish Seed—Many who plant gardens would like to get an assortment of Radishes, without buying a packet of the different kinds. We have made a mixture of six of the best varieties for general use, which will please every lover of Radishes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

Winter Radishes.

Chinese Rose Winter—One of the best winter varieties; a beautiful rose color; flesh white, firm and of superior quality; a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 60c.

California Mammoth White—Really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California; grows to a large size; white, solid and good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

Black Spanish Winter, Round—Roots round, skin black, flesh white, an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.



Half Long Black Spanish—Longer and larger than the Round Winter; in quality the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

Rhubarb is grown from seed and by division of the roots. Sow the seed early in the spring, and thin to about ten inches. In the following spring transplant three feet apart in a strong, rich soil. If propagated by a division of the roots it may be done in the fall or the spring.

Myatt's Victoria—The variety generally grown for the market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1lb. \$1.50.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

This delicious vegetable is used for soups, and possesses a flavor similar to the oyster, for which it is sometimes used as a substitute. No family should be without it for early spring use. Sow and cultivate the same as carrots. It is usually left in the ground until spring, though it can be used in the late autumn.

White French—The common standard variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1lb. \$1.00.

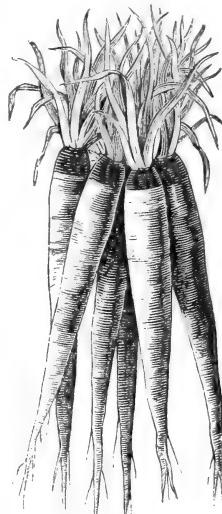
Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new variety, extra large and pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1lb. \$1.20.

SUNFLOWER.

Few people appreciate the value of the Sunflower. For poultry the seed is an excellent food. Being rich in oil it furnishes just what the poultry require in the winter to keep them warm and make them lay. It can be raised cheaper than corn, being the only plant from which a crop can be raised without care and cultivation. No valuable land is required as the plants do equally well in corners and out of the way places. Two rows, side by side, make a floral screen to cover unsightly object.

Black Seeded—The old common Sunflower, usually produces several small heads besides the central head, and is very productive of seed. The best for poultry. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1lb. 30c.

Mammoth, White Russian, White Seeded—Has one very large head, and seeds large, but sometimes does not fill well as far north as 43 degrees. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1lb. 30c.



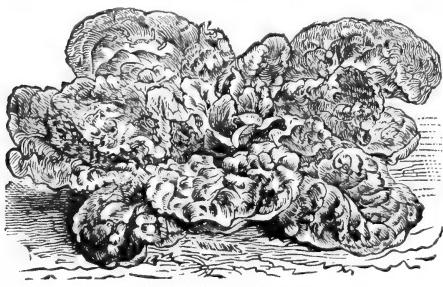
SALSIFY.

SPINACH.

This is an important crop for the market gardener, and of easy culture. For summer use sow very early in the spring in drills one foot apart. For the early spring crop sow in September, in well-drained soil, and on the approach of severe, cold weather, cover with straw or litter.

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved—The earliest spring spinach. Plant of upright growth; grows quickly to a suitable size for use and soon runs to seed. Sometimes used as a winter spinach. More liable to winter-kill than some other varieties, but when it does stand the winter, it is the first spinach ready in the spring. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1lb. 30c.

The Victoria—The best winter spinach, as it stands freezing better than the more open growing varieties. It has dark green, large, very thick leaves, somewhat curled in the center like head lettuce. Very slow to run to seed and remains fit for use longer than other kinds. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1lb. 30c.



VICTORIA SPINACH.

Improved Round Thick Leaved, or Viroflay—Good for either spring or fall sowing; grows rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly savoyed leaves of fine color and quality. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1lb. 30c.

Long Standing—An improved round-seeded strain of much merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts, and continuing in condition for use a long time; dark rich green. Popular with market gardeners. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1lb. 30c.

SQUASHES.

Winter Squashes are very tender, and it is useless to plant them until the soil is quite warm, and all danger of frost is passed. There is no need of hurrying in planting, as they make a rapid and luxuriant growth. Plant in well manured hills, the same as for cucumbers and melons; the bush varieties 4 feet apart each way and the running sorts 9 feet apart. Ten or twelve seeds should be planted in a hill, and when danger from bugs is past thin to three or four plants. Winter Squashes should be well ripened or they will lack in sweetness and will not winter well. The test of ripeness is a hard shell.

Early Bush Scallop, White—An early market variety, bearing abundantly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

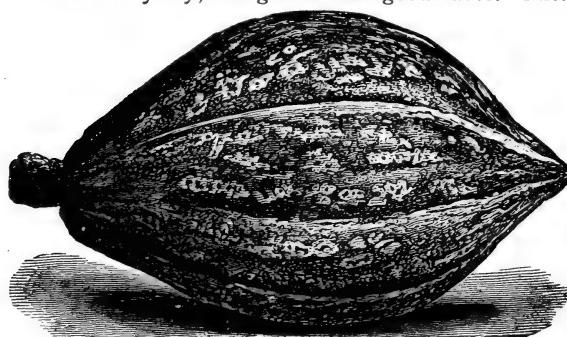
Early Summer Crookneck—The best Summer Squash. Skin yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck—Larger than the ordinary summer crookneck. Skin bright yellow and warty. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Boston Marrow—An old popular fall variety. Bright orange, oval form, a good keeper; unsurpassed in flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 80c.

The Faxon—A Squash of recent introduction from Brazil. Not uniform in size or color the color being yellow, green or mottled, but all are sweet, dry and rich when cooked. The flesh is a deep orange yellow. Ripens early and is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

Golden Hubbard—This is a true Hubbard, except the color which is red. Earlier than the old Hubbard, but keeps fully as well. The shell is warty and hard. The flesh is deep orange and cooks very dry; fine grained and good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



FAXON SQUASH.

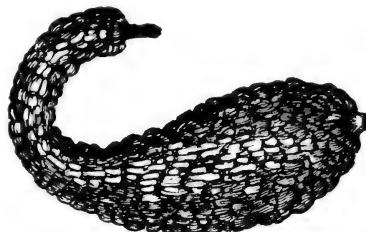
Turban, being the color and shape of the Turban and having the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. Fine grain and very sweet. Of quick growth and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

"I wish to say that your Golden Self-Blanching Celery was the best I ever raised, being free from the green celery so often found in that variety.

V. V. VANT, Market Gardener,
Fulton Co., N. Y."

Please send me your Catalogue to select my seed from, as I can't get seed that will come up as your seed does. I have tried H——'s seed, but my garden is small, and I must get seed that I know will come up. I have been getting my seed from you, but thought I would try getting it here, and have twice, but got left on the hot-bed and garden.

ANTHONY GOSSMAN, Buffalo, N. Y.

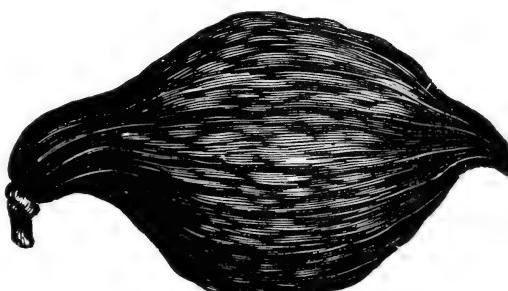


SUMMER CROOKNECK.

The Hubbard—This is the most popular of the Winter Squashes, and more generally grown than any other. Remarkable for its productiveness and keeping qualities, but it must ripen thoroughly (which will be known by a very hard shell,) or it will be watery and lack sweetness, and will not keep through the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.15.

Marblehead—A fine Winter Squash resembling the Hubbard, except is a paler green. Sweet and dry and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 65c.

Essex Hybrid or Hard Shell Turban—A cross between the Hubbard and



HUBBARD.

TOMATOES.

 HALF OUNCES AT OUNCE RATES. 

To obtain early Tomatoes the plant must be started in a hotbed or greenhouse, and when two inches high transplant into a hotbed, four inches apart. When the weather becomes warm, in this latitude about the 20th of May, transplant into the field, three and one-half feet apart each way. If the soil is too rich they will be apt to make a rank growth of vines rather than fruiting freely. A light, rather sandy soil is the best. Pinching or cutting off the ends of the vines will hasten the ripening of the fruit. Plants for a small garden may be started in a box or flower pot in the house.

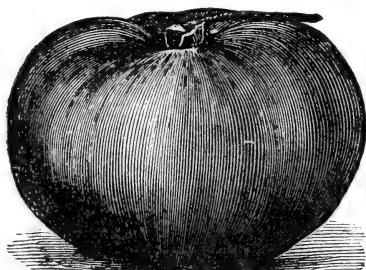
Sparks Earliana—A new extra early tomato of unusual qualities. For full description see page 9. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

Extra Early Ruby—The old standard extra early Market Garden Tomato. Too well known to require a description. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c

Atlantic Prize—An extra early tomato. We have grown it beside the Early Ruby for two years, and are convinced that it is the same tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Dwarf Champion Tomato—A favorite tomato with us for the early crop. It is next to the Ruby in earliness, and larger. It is round, always smooth, with a light purple tinge, and always sells well. On good ground it yields large crops. Unlike most other tomatoes it grows stocky and upright, the fruit clustering around the center of the hill. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Ponderoso—Very large and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.



EARLY RUBY.

Livingston's Perfection—Similar to the above, but considered a little earlier. One of the handsomest tomatoes grown, being invariably smooth, round and solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Honor Bright—A new tomato of distinct merit. Slow to ripen, but will ripen after other tomatoes are gone. On the approach of frost pick the full-grown fruit and put on shelves in the cellar or the vines may be pulled and hung up in a moist place where the fruit will not freeze. Color, bright red. Give it a trial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

New Stone—A splendid tomato for main crop. It is large size, always round and smooth, and will yield a heavier crop than any other tomato we know of; bright red, very solid and handsome. Not quite so early as the Beauty, but larger and heavier; a first class tomato. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Trophy—An old standard sort, and one of the best. Fruit large, bright red, solid and good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Pear-Shaped Red—Fine for preserving and for making "tomato figs." Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.



EARLY RUBY VINES.

Dwarf Aristocrat—The vine is self-supporting and forms a compact bush. Plant dwarf and compact, like the well-known Dwarf Champion. Produces an abundance of rich, red, perfectly smooth fruit which is of the best quality. One of the very best for private gardens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

Livingston's Beauty—One of Livingston's tomatoes. Large, smooth and solid. The color is a reddish pink; ripens early. One of the best for a market crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Livingston's Favorite—Is a large, smooth, dark red, solid tomato; ripens even and does not crack, or rot. Very prolific, and bears shipping long distances. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c



DWARF CHAMPION.

TURNIPS.

The price by the pound includes the postage on the seed.



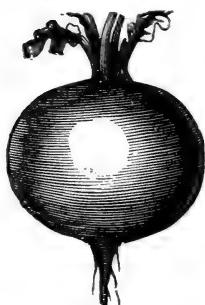
EARLY WHITE MILAN.

Purple Top, White Globe—Similar to Purple Top Strap Leaf, except that it is globe shape instead of flat. A handsome turnip and becoming very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

Pomeranian White Globe—A white Globe Turnip, skin smooth and white, perfect globe shape, will grow to large size on rich land. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—A turnip intermediate between the flat Turnip and the Ruta Baga. Fine for an early winter turnip. Best of the yellow-fleshed turnips; round, hard and excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

Early Yellow Stone—Belongs to the same class of turnips as the Golden Ball, except the skin and flesh are a deeper yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.



GOLDEN BALL.

Carter's Imperial Purple Top—A very fine Ruta Baga for market gardeners. Very smooth and handsome. Grows to good size, very solid and a great favorite wherever grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

American Purple Top or Long Island Market—Very hardy and productive. Flesh yellow, solid and sweet. Keeps till summer. One of the best for market or table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

Breadstone or Budlong's White Rock—The finest grained of the Ruta Bagas. The flesh is pure white, very sweet and free from strong odor. One of the best for table use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

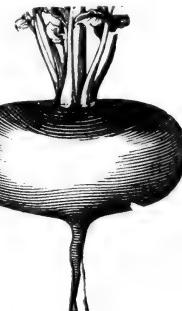
White Sweet Swede—Sometimes called White Russian. Large, sweet and productive. Fine for use late in the spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Extra Early White Milan—A sort in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early bunching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Early White Egg—Nearly egg shape. Fine grained and sweet. A quick growing turnip. Can be sown as late as the middle of August. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

Purple Top Strap-Leaved—This is the general favorite of the flat varieties. Early and of excellent quality. Grown everywhere. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

White Top Strap-Leaved—Similar to the Purple Top, except in color one of the best, either for market or for family use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.



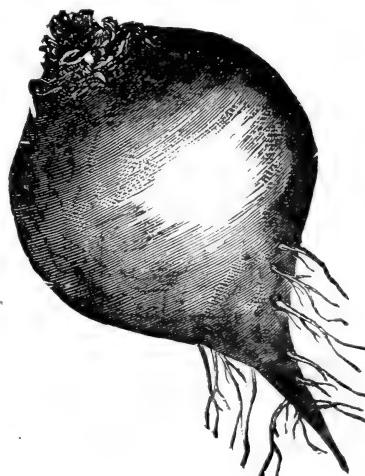
PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF

White Cow Horn—A long turnip. Pure white except a green shade at the top. Grows partly out of the ground. It is sweet and fine flavored, and is popular as a market turnip for fall and winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 60c.

White Norfolk—A large, free growing white turnip, popular for feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Sweet German—A white turnip, closely resembling the Ruta Baga. Flesh white, firm and sweet. Very popular in the Eastern States. Keeps well through the winter, and one of the best table turnips for spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 16c; lb. 55c.

Ruta Baga, or Swede Turnip.



RUTA BAGA.

USEFUL AND MEDICINAL HERBS.



No garden is complete without a few herbs for flavoring soups, meats, etc. Sow the seeds early in the spring in shallow drills one foot apart. Gather on a dry day just before they come into full blossom, and dry in the shade. Pack away closely so as to exclude them from the dust and air.

Caraway—This seed is used for flavoring cake, etc. Also for confectionery. Perennial. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Sage, Broad Leaf—The leaves are used in sausage, stuffing and sauces. Perennial. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Savory, Summer—For seasoning soups, etc. Height, one foot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Thyme, Broad Leaved English—For seasoning, etc. Height, one foot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



PLANTS FOR SALE

Cabbage Plants—We shall have on hand, after JUNE 15th, a large supply of hardy plants, grown in the open air; All Seasons, Danish Winter, Hollander, etc. Price of plants: By mail, prepaid, 35c per 100; not prepaid, 25c per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 5,000, \$1.40 per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 10,000 and over, \$1.20 per 1,000, not prepaid.

Cauliflower Plants—Hardy plants, grown in the open air, ready June 15th; Danish Early Snowball; by mail, prepaid, 80c per 100; not prepaid, 65c per 100.

Celery Plants—Golden Self-Blanching, White Plume and Golden Heart, ready for setting July 1st. By mail, prepaid, 40c per 100, not prepaid, 30c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 5,000, \$1.75, per 1,000, not prepaid; in lots of 10,000 and over, \$1.50 per 1,000, not prepaid.

Tomato Plants—Grown under glass: plants ready May 15th. All the leading sorts per 100, \$1.00; if prepaid, \$1.30; per 1000 by express, not prepaid, \$7.50.

BEDDING PLANTS

We also grow Aster, Verbena and other bedding plants for the flower garden. They are grown under glass, and will be ready for setting out about the middle of May.

Asters—White Branching.

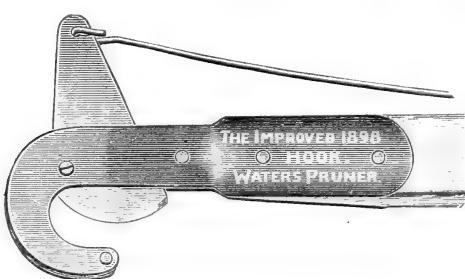
“ Pink Branching.

“ Giant Comet. The Bride.

Petunia—Largest display for least money.

Verbena—Blossoms all summer.

Price of Bedding Plants, 25c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100. If ordered sent by mail add 5 cents per dozen and 25c per 100 for postage.



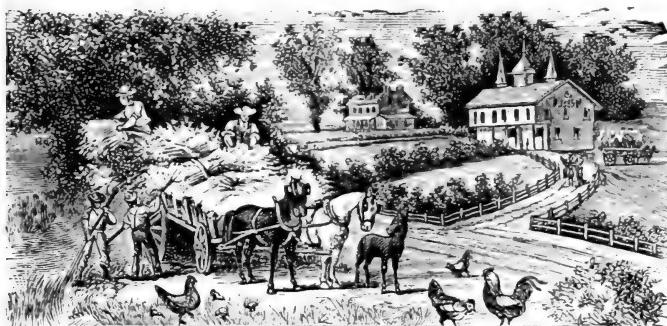
Waters Tree Pruner.

The accompanying cut represents an improved hook for the Waters Pruner. The knife is worked by a lever at the lower end of the pole. It does not crush the wood, but makes a clean, draw cut. The operator can cut to a height of 15 feet, anything from a twig to a limb one inch in diameter.

Price, with pole 8 feet long, 75 cents.

Extra blades, 15 cents each.

FARM SEEDS.



The following prices do not include bags. Stark A bags 16 cents; other good bags, 15 cents.

ENSILAGE OR FODDER CORN.

We keep in stock the following varieties of Ensilage corn:

Pride of the North—A yellow dent corn, one of the earliest, and will mature in this climate in about 90 days.

Leaming—A yellow dent corn, nearly as early as the Pride of the North, and largely used for filling silos. Very popular.

Early Red Cob—Is a red cob, white dent corn; grows 10 to 12 feet high, matures early, and where sown in drills not too thick, matures good ears.

Southern Sweet or Sheep Tooth—A large, free-growing white dent corn. Very rank growth and largely used for feeding green,

PRICES OF FODDER CORN.—The market price at time of delivery. Prices given on application.

FIELD CORN.

Atwell Flint Corn—An improved strain of the old-fashioned "Dutton." I have grown this variety of corn on my farm for over thirty years. It is an early, twelve-rowed, yellow flint corn. On account of its earliness I have found it especially valuable in localities that are liable to early frosts in the fall.

Early Red Blaze—An extra early, yellow flint corn. Ears long and well filled out, with red blaze on the tip end. Well adapted for growing in localities where early frosts are common.

PRICES OF FIELD CORN.—Large pkts, 10c; qt. prepaid, by mail, 30c; qt. not prepaid, 15c; pk. ears, 30c; bu. ears, 90c.

LINCOLN OATS.

The Lincoln—Is a fine variety of White Oats. They are heavy, grow a good stiff straw end not inclined to lodge. They are very popular. Produce heavy crops of heavy Oats, Pk. 25c; bu. 85c.

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull—The variety most extensively used by millers. Peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.20.

COW PEAS.

The Cow Peas are valuable for green fodder, ensilage, or as a fertilizer. Being really a bean instead of a pea, they should not be sowed or planted until the ground becomes warm.

The Whip-poor-Will—Is the earliest, grows upright in bush form. The beans are light brown and speckled like Whip-poor-Will eggs.

The Clay Cow Pea—A running or climbing variety, the rankest grower of all and produces a great quantity of seed. The seed is about the size of small peas, of a light brown or clay color. Net prices given on application.

Rape—**DWARF ESSEX, OR ENGLISH**—This plant is much used in England and Canada for sheep, or for green manuring. There is no better plant where a *quick, rank growth* is desired. It can be sown with a common seed drill in rows or broadcast. Five pounds will sow an acre. Should be sown in June or July. Lb., 20c by mail, prepaid; 10 lbs. or more 8c per lb. not prepaid.

Field Beans—**PEA-MEDIUM** and **MARROW** at market prices.

Mangel Wurzels—See page 16. **Ruta Bagas**—See page 35.



Our Lawn—Lakeview Seed Farm.

GLASS' EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

We wish to call special attention to our Lawn Grass Seed. We mix it ourselves and put into it grasses that are best adapted to this climate; some that make a close thick turf, others that root deeply and will stand the dry weather of our hot summers. No orchard grass or any coarse growing grass is used in our mixture. It will give as fine a turf as though called by a fancy name and sold at a higher price. Price \$3.00 per bu. of 20 lbs.; qt. 20c prepaid.

OUR GROVE LAWN GRASS is for sowing in shady places, where ordinary grasses will not grow. Most lawns have unsightly spots under trees that are bare of turf. This mixture contains grasses that are adapted to shady places, and will give a turf where other grasses fail. Price \$2.50 for bu. of 20 lbs.

CLOVERS.

Medium and Large Red Clover—The common clover in universal use.

Aliske or Swedish Clover—Finer growth than the Red Clover and adds to the quantity and fineness of the hay, when mixed with the Red. The blossom is pink.

Alfalfa or Lucerne—A clover of great value, either for feeding or for a fertilizer. It has a strong tap root that penetrates deeply into the soil, enabling it to withstand severe drouths. When established it can be cut three or four times in the season and makes good green feed or dry fodder. The blossom is a bluish purple.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover—The quickest growing of all the clovers. It can be sown early in the spring, and will make a good crop to plow under in August or September. The blossom is a bright scarlet.

White Clover—The only clover that should be used in lawns. Will grow where other grasses fail. The blossom is white. Price 25c per lb., prepaid.

Prices of all the Clovers will be given on application.

GRASSES.

Timothy—The universal grass for hay. Not a good grass for pastures, as it will not stand close cropping. Price fluctuates, and will be given on application.

Kentucky Blue Grass—The best of all grasses for lawns and pastures. It forms a close fine turf and will stand close cropping. Price \$1.75 per bu. of 14 lbs.

Orchard Grass—A very productive grass for pastures and meadows. It will give more feed for grazing than any other grass, and when sowed with red clover yields heavy crops of hay. Ripens at the same time as the clover. Price \$2.00 per bu. of 14 lbs.

Meadow Fescue—An evergreen grass; starts early in the spring and grows late in the autumn. Ripens same time as Timothy, and will increase the quantity of hay when sowed with it. Price \$1.50 per bu. of 18 lbs.

Red Top—A valuable pasture grass, will grow in all soils, wet or dry. Price \$1.25 per bu. of 14 lbs.

Hungarian Grass—(Millet). Net cash price on application—48 lbs. to the bushel.

German or Golden Millet	"	"	"	"	"	"	50 lbs.	"	"	"
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---------	---	---	---

Siberian	"	"	"	"	"	"	50 lbs.	"	"	"
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---------	---	---	---

SMALL FRUITS.

We do not give a long list of small fruits but just those varieties we grow ourselves and would recommend as the best for everyone. They are standard and can be relied upon.

STRAWBERRIES.

A crop of Strawberries can be grown as easily as a crop of potatoes, and every farmer ought to grow all his family can use, and some for his neighbors.

The easiest way for the average cultivator to grow them is in the matted row. Set the plants one foot apart in rows four feet apart, and train the runners in the line of the row. Let them make a matted row $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, leaving an alley between the rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, which should be kept clean by frequent cultivation. In setting, care should be taken not to set the plants too shallow nor too deep. The crown of the plant should be set even with the surface of the ground.

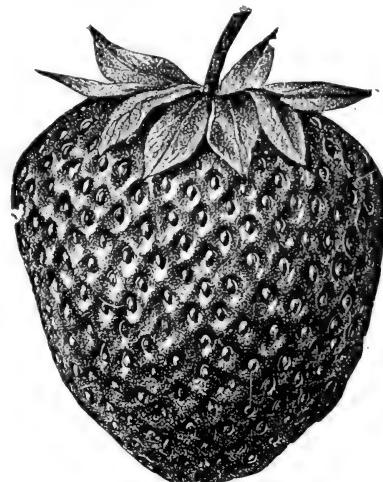
We list the four great berries for either the market or family use. There are no better. They are perfect flowering varieties.

Brandywine—A new berry of great merit; a great market berry. Plants 30c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; 50c. per 100, not prepaid; \$4.00 per 1000.

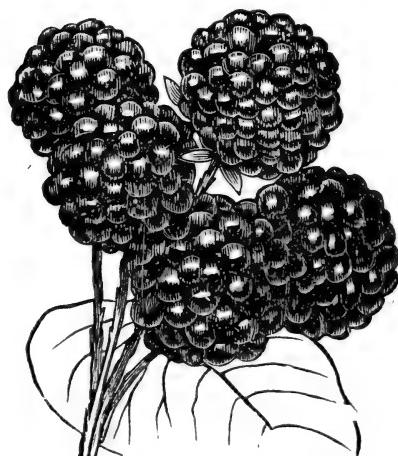
The Clyde—Berries large size and bright red. Very productive. Plants, 30c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; 50c. per 100, not prepaid; \$4.00 per 1000.

The Armstrong—A very popular local berry. The fruit is the largest size, sweet and wonderfully productive. Plants, 30c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; 50c. per 100, not prepaid; \$4.00 per 1000.

The Wilson—Grown everywhere. Like wine, the older it gets the better it grows. Plants, 25c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; 40c. per 100, not prepaid; \$3.50 per 1000.



BRANDYWINE.



KANSAS.

BLACKBERRIES.

Prices by the dozen include postage by mail, price by the 100 does not.

RED.

Cuthbert—The best of all the red raspberries, either for home use or for market. Berries large and solid. It is enormously productive. Plants, 40c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; \$1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

BLACK.

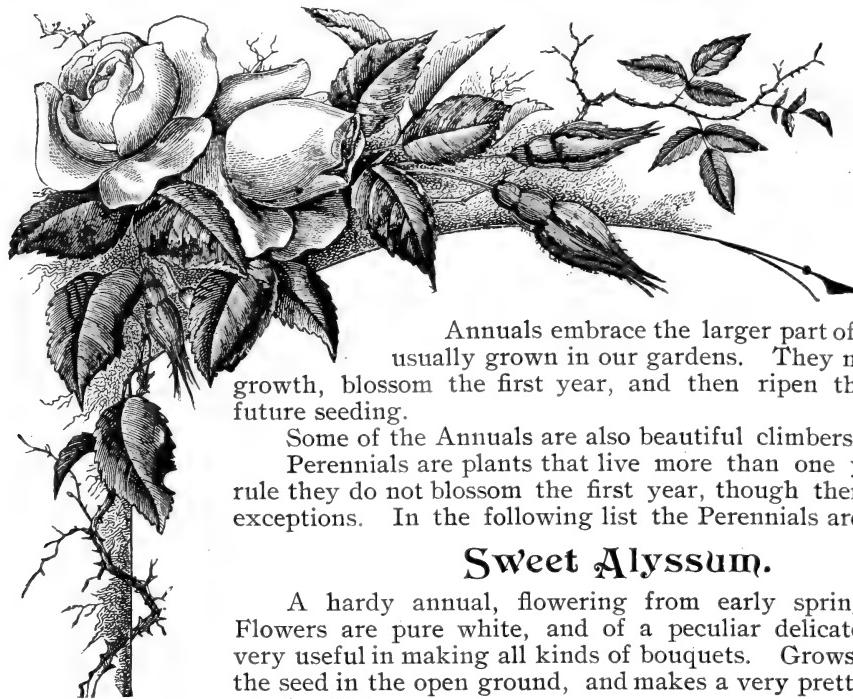
Palmer—The best early black cap. Berries large and solid, glossy black, extremely productive. Strong tips, 40c. per dozen, prepaid; \$1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

Kansas—A large sized berry, early, and considered the best variety for drying. Strong tips, 40c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid; \$1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

Snyder—The great blackberry for the North. It is vigorous and hardy and always reliable. Berries medium size, sweet, juicy, and when fully ripe, without a hard core in the center. It will stand a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. Roots, 50c. per dozen, by mail, prepaid, \$1.25 per 100, not prepaid.

The Erie—The largest of all; nearly hardy, very productive; berries extra large, firm, and somewhat acid. Roots, 50c. per dozen, prepaid; \$1.25 per 100, not prepaid.

FLOWER SEEDS.



Annuals embrace the larger part of the flowers usually grown in our gardens. They make a quick growth, blossom the first year, and then ripen their seed for future seeding.

Some of the Annuals are also beautiful climbers.

Perennials are plants that live more than one year. As a rule they do not blossom the first year, though there are some exceptions. In the following list the Perennials are marked P.

Sweet Alyssum.

A hardy annual, flowering from early spring till frost. Flowers are pure white, and of a peculiar delicate fragrance; very useful in making all kinds of bouquets. Grows freely from the seed in the open ground, and makes a very pretty border for a bed. Pkt. 5c.

Asters.

New Branching—A fine strain of Asters, blooming later than other varieties, and at a season when there is a scarcity of other flowers. Large blossoms resembling chrysanthemums.

White Branching—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Pink Branching—Delicate pink. Pkt. 10c.

Crimson Branching—Bright crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Giant Comet, The Bride—A beautiful, distinct variety; color white on opening, changing to a blush, then a pink, and finally to a rosy red. Pkt. 10c.

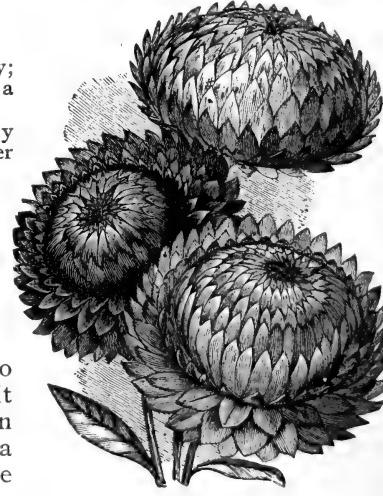
Queen of the Market—A very early blooming variety. Flowers very double in profusion on long stems. Earlier than other asters.

Queen of the Market—White. Pkt. 10c.

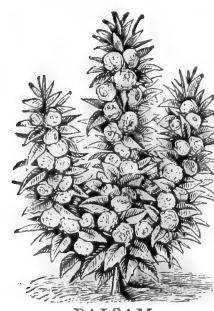
Queen of the Market—Rose, 10c.

Truffaut's Peony Flowered—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

For Aster Plants see page 36.



ASTERS.



BALSAM.

Balsams.

Our climate is well adapted to the growth of the Balsam. It loves a warm place. When plants are making too thick a head, cut out some of the branches when small.

Camellia-Flowered—Double, perfect in form. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Calliopsis.

Very showy plants with yellow blossoms. Pkt. 5c.

DO NOT OVERLOOK OUR ROSES ON PAGE 46.



CANDYTUFT.

Candytuft. Universally known and cultivated ; indispensable for cutting. It blooms freely, and is perfectly hardy, so that most kinds may be sown in the earliest Spring, or even in the Autumn.

Candytuft Empress—Pure white, strong, free grower. Finest variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c

Canna.

For finest large flowering plants see page 44.

Centaurea.

Cyanus—*Bachelor's Button*. An old flower, popular everywhere. Sow the seed early in the spring and it will blossom profusely from July till late in autumn. Pkt. 5c.

Centaurea-Marguerite—A sweet scented pure white Centaurea, about as large as a medium sized Carnation. The flowers are beautifully laciniated and produced on long stems ; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. Pkt. 10c.

Castor Bean.—(Ricinus.)

Sanguineus—Deep reddish stalks and foliage tinged with brouze. Average height six feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Zanzibarensis—A new species of wonderfully vigorous growth ; the plants growing ten to fourteen feet high. Leaves very large and of brilliant lustre. A single plant makes a pyramid of foliage, or a dozen plants in a large bed make a very effective picturesque sight on a large lawn. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

New Branching

Early Cosmos.

Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Flowers large size, Early. Blooms from July till cut down by frost. Colors mixed pink and crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Pearl White Cosmos—A very effective Autumn-flowering plant. Produces a profusion of large wax-like, white blossoms, very fine and lasting for bouquets or vases. Pkt. 10c.

Double Daisy. P.

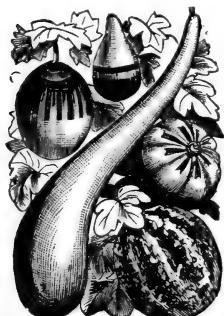
Charming little plants for borders and edging ; pure white. Pkt. 10c.



COSMOS.

Gourds.

A tender annual climber, with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Do not plant the seed till all danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. The culture is the same as for melons and squashes. Being of rapid growth they are useful for covering old fences, stumps or trellises.



GOURDS.

Gourd Mock Orange—The well known Mock Orange. Pkt. 5c.

Nest Egg—A good substitute for a nest egg, not injured by heat or cold. Pkt. 5c.

Siphon, or Dipper—Long, slim handles, useful for dippers. Pkt. 5c.

Double Hollyhock. P.

Chater's Superb Strain—Very choice double mixed. Pkt. 8c.

Double Pure White—Pkt. 8c.

Marigold.—(Calendula.)

Meteor—The handsomest of the Calendulas; perfectly double, and beautifully striped, the petals having a creamy centre, edged with orange yellow. Pkt. 5c.



HOLLYHOCK.



Mignonette.

A well known hardy annual, producing exceedingly fragrant flowers on spikes five and six inches long. If sown at intervals during the spring and early summer it will blossom during the whole season. No garden should be without it.

Reseda Odorata—The common Sweet Mignonette.....pkt. 5c

Parson's White—Flowers almost pure white, borne on spikes six to eight inches long and of great fragrance.....pkt. 5c

Morning Glory (*Convolvulus*).

A handsome showy climber of rapid growth and culture. The seed germinates readily and they can be grown almost any time. It is a very hardy annual, and it will grow in almost any soil or situation. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning.

PARSON'S WHITE **Convolvulus Major**—Mixed.....pkt. 5c; oz. 10c

Nasturtium—Dwarf.

(*Tropaeolum Mius.*)

A bed of Dwarf Nasturtiums forms an attractive feature in the flower garden. It is a hardy annual, grows about a foot high, and will blossom all the season.

Dwarf (*Tropaeolum Minus*)—Mixed.....pkt. 5c; oz. 10c

Nasturtium—Climbing.

(*Tropaeolum Majus.*)

The *Tropaeolum Majus* is one of the prettiest and showiest climbers, especially adapted to vases and baskets. Does not require a rich soil.

Mixed Varieties—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.



MORNING GLORY.

Pansy.

Peacock—A beautiful large-flowered variety of English origin. The upper petals are a handsome shade of ultra-marine blue, much resembling the blue spots on a peacock's wings, hence its name. pkt. 10c

Trimardeau—Very large flowered, mixed. An entirely distinct and beautiful race, with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of colorpkt. 10c

Snow Queen—Pure white.....pkt. 10c

Giant Yellow, black centers.....pkt. 10c

King of the Blacks.....pkt. 10c

Choicest Mixed Colors.....pkt. 10c

Petunia.

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness in color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always render them popular. Few flowers make a more showy bed than the Petunias, giving flowers from early summer until the early frosts. The seed may be sown in the open ground, but they will come into bloom much earlier if sown under glass. Transplanted about one foot apart.

Fine mixed.....pkt. 10c

Pinks (*Dianthus*), P.

The varieties of Dianthus known as Chinese Pinks and Japan Pinks are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers. Seed may be sown in the spring under glass or in a seed-bed.

Dianthus Chinensis—best double varieties, mixed.....pkt. 5c

Heddewigii, Japan Pink—Large flower, beautiful rich colors, finely marked.....pkt. 5c

Carnation-Marguerite—The most beautiful of all the Dianthus family. Seed of this variety will give good flowering plants in four to five months, while the old kinds require at least a year. The flowers are large, double, very fragrant, and borne in great abundance. Height about 15 inches.....pkt. 10c



PANSIES.



PHLOX.

garden favorites. They are in bloom from July until killed by frost. Each plant covers a space about a foot in diameter with flowers of almost every color imaginable. It delights in a warm sun and sandy soil. When everything else is perishing for lack of moisture, the Portulaca will give its largest flowers and brightest colors.

Fine Mixed.....5c.

Phlox.

For a brilliant and constant display the Phlox Drummondii is not surpassed by any of our Annuals. The blossoms range from pure white to the deepest purple. The seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or the plants may be started in the hotbed and transplanted about a foot apart. Give good rich soil and no flower will give more satisfactory returns for the outlay.

Phlox Drummondii—All varieties mixed, pkt. 10c.

Portulaca.

The Portulaca is a hardy creeping annual, and makes the most dazzling display of brilliant colors of all the



THE SHIRLEY.

The Shirley—A new Poppy. Flowers large and exceedingly graceful and elegant. Colors range from bluish-white, delicate, pink, and carmine to bright crimson. Very elegant as a cut flower for vases.....pkt. 5c.

The California (Eschscholtzia)—grows about a foot high and is covered with a profusion of bright yellow blossoms.

Tulip Flowered—Produces large, bright scarlet flowers, resembling a bed of brilliant tulips. Hardy annual.....pkt. 5c.

Sweet William.....pkt. 10c.

Salvia, (Flowering Sage.) P.

Very ornamental; flowers borne in spikes of fiery red, and continues in bloom until after severe frost. Start in hotbed and transplant into light soil one to two feet apart. Tender perennial but blooms the first season, height two to three feet.

Burning Bush.....pkt. 10c.

Sweet William, P.

The Sweet William is a hardy perennial resembling Phlox. The seed can be sown in the spring or in August and will blossom the following summer.

Double Mixed, Extra.....pkt. 10c.

Sunflower (Helianthus.)

See page 32.

Verbena.

No plant is more generally cultivated than the Verbena. Sow the seed under glass early in the spring and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good healthy plants will cover a space three feet in diameter, flower in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frost.

Verbena Hybrida—Choice seed; mixedpkt. 10c.

For Plants, see page 36.

Zinnia.

A very showy annual of easy cultivation. It is in flower all summer. The Zinnia makes an excellent border plant, and for this purpose set plants 12 to 15 inches apart, so as to make a continuous row, or border. The seeds grow easily, and young plants can be moved as safely as cabbage plants.

Pompon—A beautiful new strain of this popular flower. Colors exceedingly bright and showy. Very distinct and beautiful. **Mixed colors**.....pkt. 8c.



ZINNIA POMPON.

Bedding Plants and Bulbs.

We have only this page for Plants and Bulbs. We list the best of the Cannas, Carnations and Chrysanthemums, but can supply many other varieties. They are grown by one of our best florists and are up-to-date and the best of their class.

CANNA—PRICES : Plants 80c per doz.

Bulbs half-price, not prepaid.

Alphonse Bouvier—On opening the flowers are intense brilliant crimson, changing to deep crimson as the flowers expand.

Aleumannia—A fine yellow, beautifully mottled with orange, scarlet, outside of the petal is yellow.

Charles Henderson—Brilliant, deep crimson; a most beautiful variety.

Florence Vaughan—A splendid Canna, yellow, with bright red spots; flower large, with thick overlapping petals.

Madam Crozy—Brilliant crimson scarlet, with golden border on edge of petals.

Secretaire Chabanne—The finest pure salmon.

CARNATIONS—PRICES : 50c per doz. Root-cuttings half-price, not prepaid.

General Maceo—Dark crimson maroon.

Genevieve Lord—Bright shade of pure pink.

Mrs. Francis Joost—Beautiful shade of soft pink.

Prosperity—White overlaid with pink. Flowers enormous in size.

Red Jacket—Brilliant scarlet.

Queen Louise—Pure white; very prolific.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—PRICES: 75c per doz. not prepaid.

Gettysburg—Rich deep bronze.

Glory of the Pacific—Large beautiful pink flowers.

J. E. Lager—Early yellow, large and full.

Lavender Queen—Beautiful shade of Lavender.

Mrs. J. H. Woodford—Shell pink.

Primo—Pure white, very early.



CARNATION.



TUBEROSE.



FUCHSIA—Elegant and beautiful flowers, single and double. Plants 15 cents each, prepaid.

TUBEROSE—The Tuberose is one of the sweetest of flowers. The blossoms, a dozen or more on each stem, are pearl white, wax-like, and very fragrant. Bulbs, three for 15 cents, prepaid ; per dozen, 40 cents, not prepaid.

We also grow **Aster**, **Petunia**, and **Verbena** plants for bedding purposes. For price and description see page 36.

SWEET PEAS.

ALL PACKETS 5c.

The price of Sweet Peas by the pound includes postage. When not ordered sent by mail 8 cents per pound may be deducted from the prices given.

Note—The light colored Sweet Peas are liable to rot if covered too heavily with earth. The best way is to cover them lightly with fine raking or moss, and shade till sprouted. When covered in that way they are as reliable to sprout and grow as the dark-colored peas.

WHITE SWEET PEAS.

Mont Blanc—Very early dwarf; blossoms when 12 inches high; 24 inches high at maturity. Oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Emily Henderson—The best white pea. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

The Bride—A delicate pure white. Oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

LIGHT YELLOW.

The Coquette—Standard Primrose, with shade of purple. Oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

Mrs. Eckford—Delicate shade of Primrose yellow. Oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

Primrose—Yellowish white. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK.

Ramona—Nearly white, covered with shades of pink. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

Katharine Tracy—The best light pink. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

Prima Donna—A soft Peach-blossom shade; bears well; very handsome. Oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

DARKER PINK.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry—Deep rose pink with white wings. TWO WEEKS EARLIER than other sorts. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

Pink Cupid, or Dwarf Blanch Ferry—Oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

Lady Penzance—Rose pink, tinged with orange. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

RED AND MAROON.

Salopian—Rich brilliant cardinal, very attractive. Oz. 8c; lb. 55c.

Brilliant—A brilliant rich red. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

Stanley—A rich deep maroon. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

Boreatton—A rich, satin-like maroon. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

LAVENDER AND BLUE.

Countess of Radnor—A fine shade of lavender. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Slightly darker than Countess of Radnor. Oz. 8c; lb. 70c.

Captain of the Blues—Bright purple blue. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

VARIEGATED.

Aurora—White, splashed with carmine. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c.

Senator—Lavender, striped with purple maroon. Oz. 8c; lb. 50c,

Choice Mixed Peas—Oz. 6c; lb. 40c.



CLASS' FANCY MIXED—SELECTED FROM CHOICEST VARIETIES. Oz. 8c; lb. 65c.

FOR SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SWEET PEAS SEE PAGE 3.

ROSES.



We have the cream of the Roses. You cannot grow too many of them.

The Rose is the Queen of Flowers. The Hybrid Perpetuals are perfectly hardy. Flowers large size, very full and double at the center, of beautiful colors, from pure white to dark crimson.

The Climbing Roses are hardy and rapid growers.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

One-year old plants 15 cents each; 3 for 40 cents; \$1.50 per dozen, prepaid.

American Beauty—The most popular rose. Flowers large and double, color rosy crimson, very fragrant. Plant a strong grower and continuous bloomer. Price 20 cents each.

Coquette des Alps—White, occasionally tinged with pink.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, sometimes delicately tinged with pink.

Fontenelle—Carmine red, full and double.

Gen Jacqueminot—The most popular rose in cultivation. The buds are much admired. Flowers rich crimson scarlet.

La Reine—Deep rose lilac.

La France—Silvery rose changing to pink. Beautiful both in bud and flower.

Madame Plantier—*Hybrid China*—Summer bloomer. Pure white.

Paul Neyron—Immense double flowers. Bright shining pink; finely scented.

Perfection des Blanches—Pure snow-white flowers. Large and very fragrant.

Victor Verdier—Large, bright rose color, with crimson center.

Vick's Caprice—Soft pink striped with white and carmine. Much admired.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Plants 20 cents each; 2 for 35 cents, prepaid.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Very popular climbing rose. The flowers, though small, are produced in great profusion and present a mass of bloom. Color a rich crimson. Fine for training on walls and verandas. Can be massed in beds.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white.

Queen of the Prairie—Rosy red. Very fine.

STANDARD BOOKS.

ON GARDENING.

Henderson's Gardening for Profit.	
The best manual for the market gardener ever published.....	\$1 50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture for commercial florists.....	1 50
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure. A work for private use; giving full directions for the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables.....	1 50
Prize Gardening. The experience of Successful Prize Winners in Vegetable and Flower Gardening	1 00
Celery Culture, by J. N. Stearns, Kalamazoo, Michigan.....	10
Celery for Profit, by T. Greiner	25
Brill's Cauliflowers and How to Grow Them.....	20
Onions, and How to Grow Them	25
Mushroom Culture.....	50

Any of the above books will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price; or when seeds are ordered, a DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. will be allowed on the price of the books.

FRUIT AND FARM TOPICS.

The Biggle Berry Book; new. A condensed Treatise on the Culture of Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants and Gooseberries.....	\$ 50
Our Farm of Four Acres and the Money we made by it.....	30
The Forcing Book, by L. H. Bailey. A manual of the Cultivation of Vegetables under Glass.....	1 00
Silos and Ensilage.....	50
Everybody's Paint Book. Gives full directions for mixing and applying paints; also tells all about varnishing, staining, paper hanging, how to renovate furniture, etc.....	80
Woodward's "Suburban and Country Houses".....	1 00

Any of the above books will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price; or when seeds are ordered, a DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. will be allowed on the price of the books.

HANDY TOOLS.



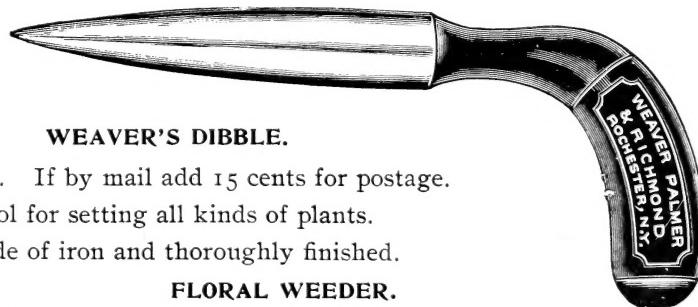
Price 25c. Add 5c. extra, if sent by mail.



**HAZLETON'S
HAND WEEDER.**

Price 25c. Add 5c. extra if sent by mail.

A very useful and handy tool for weeding around small plants. We have found it just the thing for weeding or hoeing celery the first time. It is just right for cleaning the ground between the plants.



WEAVER'S DIBBLE.

Price 30 cents. If by mail add 15 cents for postage.

This is a convenient tool for setting all kinds of plants.

It is made of iron and thoroughly finished.

FLORAL WEEDER.

This is the best tool we have ever used for loosening the soil around small plants. Very handy in Greenhouses. Price 15c. Add 5c. extra if sent by mail.



GARDEN TROWELS.

For transplanting and moving plants. Six inch trowels, Best size, 10 cents. If sent by mail add 5 cents for postage.

SEED DRILLS.

NEW MODEL GEM SEED DRILL.

Net Price, \$5.50.

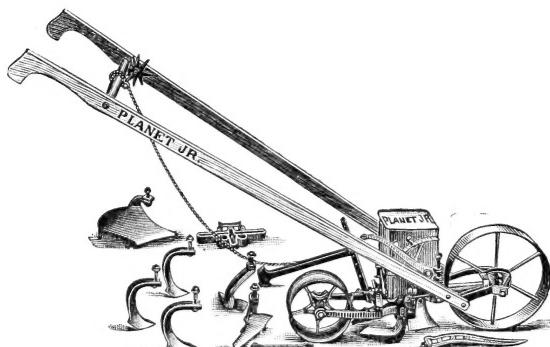
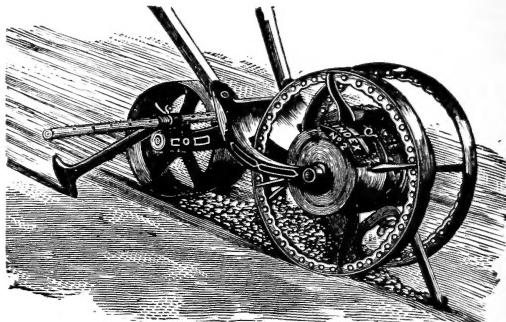
This has been perfected to meet the demand for a low priced drill. We here offer a drill with all the essential qualities of the Matthews principle, even to embodying Seed Dial and Indicator, from exactly same patterns as those used on the larger and more expensive drills. All in want of a low-priced drill will find it to their advantage to buy the Gem.



PLANET JR. NO. 2 SEED DRILL

Price, \$7.50.

The No. 2 Seed Drill is similar to the Combined Drill, except that there is no cultivating attachment. The seed drum is larger, holding two quarts instead of one. It is a perfect seed sower in every respect, and will give perfect satisfaction. It has no cams, levers, brushes or springs to get out of order, but is always ready for use. Having used it on my farm I can recommend it after ten years' trial as a first-class drill.

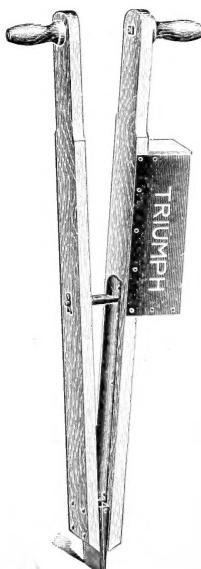


NO. 4 IMPROVED PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price \$10.50. Drill only, \$8.50.

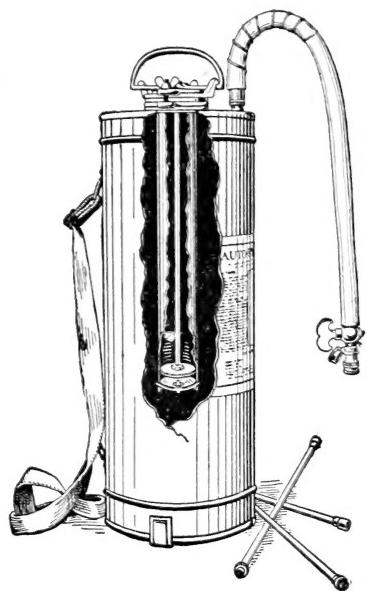
Steel Driving Wheel. Holds 2 quarts. Weight packed, 47 lbs.

This tool has been greatly improved for 1903 and has been brought to a point of such wide usefulness and such perfection at work that we can hardly recommend it too highly. It combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, a cultivator and a plow. Its work as a seeder is marvelous. It sows in continuous rows with the greatest uniformity, and also drops with accuracy in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart. The feed is automatically stopped by simply raising the handles.



The best Hand Corn Planter on the market. Price 80 cents.

AUTO-SPRAY, No. 1.



Fully warranted, made in solid brass and galvanized steel.

Eight to ten strokes of plunger compresses enough air to spray 10 minutes. Sprays a quarter acre of potatoes, tobacco, etc., without re-charging.

Weight empty, 7 lbs., loaded 39 lbs., capacity about 4 gallons. Extension pipes extra.

Our Automatic Sprayer sprays trees, plants, vines, hen houses, pig pens, greenhouses, windows, wagons, floors.

It sprays insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, white wash, cold water, paint, etc. Is also used as fire extinguisher. A boy can operate it and do as much work as three men. It saves material.

Circular giving detailed description furnished on request.

PRICES.

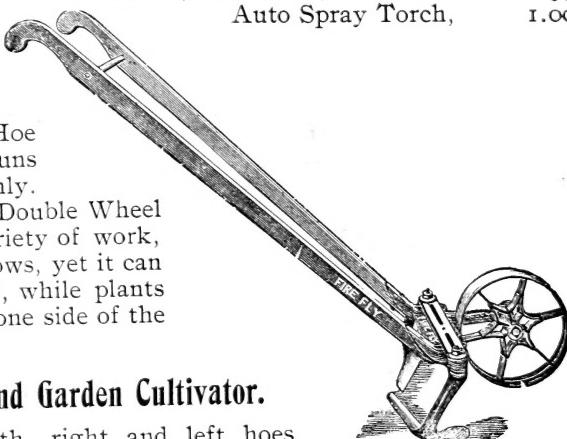
Auto-Spray No. 1, brass tank,	- - -	\$6.00
Brass is recommended.		
Auto-Spray No. 1, galvanized steel tank,	-	4 50
Extension pipes, 2 feet lengths, galvanized		
steel, brass ends,	- - - -	.30
Extension pipes, 2 feet lengths, solid brass,		.35
Elbow connection, solid brass,	- - -	.35
Auto Spray Torch,		1.00

SINGLE WHEEL HOE, PLAIN.

Price, \$3.25. With three cultivator teeth, \$4.25.

We sell more of this Wheel Hoe than any other style. It is light, runs easily and does the work thoroughly.

It is considerably lighter than the Double Wheel Hoe, but does almost the same variety of work, being used mostly between the rows, yet it can be used to hoe both sides at once, while plants are small, by placing the wheel at one side of the frame.



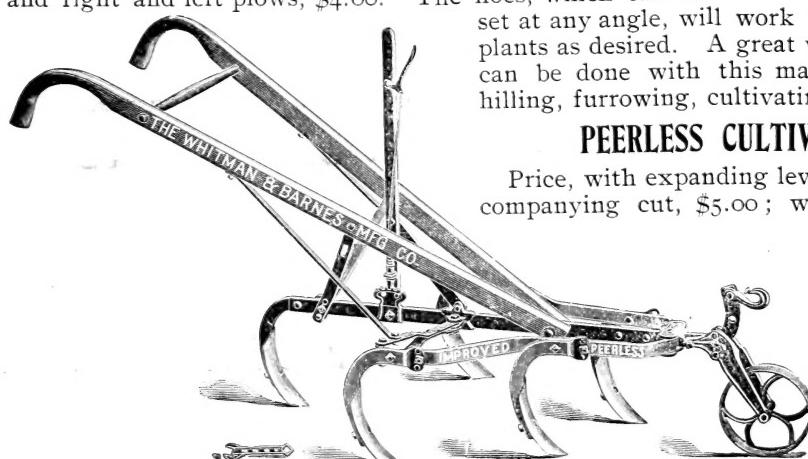
Diamond Single Wheel Hoe and Garden Cultivator.

Price, with five cultivator teeth, right and left hoes and right and left plows, \$4.00. The hoes, which can be

set at any angle, will work to or from the plants as desired. A great variety of work can be done with this machine: hoeing, hillling, furrowing, cultivating, etc.

PEERLESS CULTIVATOR.

Price, with expanding lever, like the accompanying cut, \$5.00; without expanding lever, \$4.50.



GOOD SEED. FULL WEIGHT. FAIR PRICE.

PRICES
CUT
IN TWO



See Our Great Coupon Offer on Page 1 Inside

HEMAN GLASS SEED CO.